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ILLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

10L, XIV .-- NO. 38.

DISUNION!

OUNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! Motto of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

from Debates in the several State Convenon the adoption of the U. S. Constitution. MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

stird paragraph of the 2d section being reads King rese to explain it. There has, says he, le of this Constitution, that representation about go hand in band. This paratates, that the numbers of free persons shall
semined, by adding to the whole number of
semined by adding to the whole number of
semined. on, including those bound to service for a persons, including those bound to service for a of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, griths of all other persons. These persons are dives. By this rule is representation and taxatis be apportioned. And it was adopted, because much language of all America.

L. Widgery asked, if a boy of six years of age

idered as a free person? be considered as a free person?

King in answer said, all persons born free
be considered as freemen; and to make the
taxation by numbers more intelligible, said
e negro children of South Carolina, are to
such tax as the three Governors of Newite, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

ales Dana, in reply to the remark of some gent the southern States were favored in this ment, by having five of their nespportionment, by having five of their ne-et against three persons in the eastern, the he indge observed, that the negroes of the a States work no longer than when the eye driver is on them. Can, asked he, that land to this which is cultivated by the hands of Are not three of these independent free-ore real advantage to a State, than five of

Nasson remarked on the statement of the hon-Mr. King, by saying that the honorable gen-should have gone further, and shewn us the side of the question. It is a good rule that both ways—and the gentlemen should also old us, that three of our infants in the cradle, be rated as high as five of the working neof Virginia. Mr. N. adverted to a statement
King, who had said, that five negro children
the Carolina were equally rateable as three
ters of New-England, and wished, he said, the gentleman had considered this question other side—as it would then appear that will pay as great a tax for three children radle, as any of the southern States will for we were making a new government, we should n better than the old one: for if we had made bargain before, as had been hinted, it was a why we should make a better one now.

fr. Dawes said, he was sorry to hear so many ions raised against the paragraph under con-tion. He thought them wholly unfounded; he black inhabitants of the southern States be considered either as slaves, and as so much er, why should they not be wholly repre-Our own State laws and Constitution would s to consider those blacks as freemen, and so would our own ideas of natural justice: if, they are freemen, they might form an equal for representation as though they were all industrials. In either view, therefore, he industrials. In either view, therefore, he industrials. In either view, therefore, he industrials that the northern States would suffer, needly to the contrary. He thought, however, restlemen would do well to connect the passage pute with another article in the Constitution, remits Congress, in the year 1808, wholly to bit the importation of slaves, and in the mean to impose a duty of ten dollars a head on such the as should be imported before that period. Beauty the new Constitution, every particular State to its own option totally to prohibit the introof slaves into its own territories. thern States, like ourselves, have their preju-It would not do to abolish alavery, by an tof Congress, in a moment, and so destroy what say, that although slavery is not smitten by an xy, yet it has received a mortal wound and

die of a consumption. Mr. Neal, (from Kittery.) went over the ground of tion to this section on the idea that the slave was allowed to be continued for 20 years. His not any thing that should favor the making merse of the bodies of men, and unless his objecwas removed, he could not put his hand to the futution. Other gentlemen said, in addition to dea, that there was not even a proposition that egroes ever shall be free, and Gen. Thompson

Mr. President, shall it be said, that after we have

slished our own independence and freedom, we slaves of others? Oh! Washington, what a has he had! How he has immortalized himbut he holds those in slavery who have a good to be free as he has—he is still for self; and, opinion, his character has sunk 50 per cent. the other side, gentlemen said, that the step in this article, towards the abolition of slaveras one of the beauties in the Constitution. They bred, that in the confederation there was no proma whatever for its ever being abolished; but Constitution provides, that Congress may, after is, totally annihilate the slave trade; and as all the States, except two, have passed laws effect, it might reasonably be expected, that

old then be done. In the interim, all the States at liberty to prohibit it. Papar, January 26 -[The debate on the 9th on still continued desultory—and consisted of objections, and answers thereto, as had be used. Both sides deprecated the slave in the most pointed terms; on one side it was hetically lamented, by Mr. Nason, Major Lusk, Neal, and others, that this Constitution provided the continuation of the slave trade for 20 years. he other, the honorable Judge Dana, Mr. Adams thers, rejoiced that a door was now to be openfor the annihilation of this odious, abhorrent ice, in a certain time.]

Gen. Heath. Mr. President-by my indisposition ad absence. I have lost several important opportunities: I have lost several important opportunities: I have lost the opportunity of expressing my estimates with a candid freedom, on some of the ingraphs of the system, which have lain heavy on wind. I have lost the opportunity of expressing with the control of the paragraphs. I have lost the opportunity of expressing with the control of the paragraphs. lest the opportunity of hearing those judicious, getening and convincing arguments, which have advanced during the investigation of the sys-This is my misfortune, and I must bear it. pergraph respecting the migration or importa-of such persons as any of the States now exist-tial think proper to admit, &c. is one of those seems during my absence, and I have heard on the subject, save what has been men-

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1844.

own internal affairs, as to themselves appears proper and shall we refuse to eat, or to drink, or to be uni ted, with those who do not think, or act, just as we do? surely not. We are not in this case partakers f other men's sins, for in nothing do we voluntarily necourage the slavery of our fellow-men; a restric-ion is laid on the Federal Government, which could not be avoided, and a union take place. The Federal Convention went as far as they could; the migration or importation, &c. is confined to the States,

now existing only, new States cannot claim it. Congress, by their ordinance for creeting new States, some time since, declared that the new States shall be republican, and that there shall be no slavery in them. But whether those in slavery in the southern States, will be emancipated after the year 1808, I do not pretend to determine: I rather doubt it. Mr. Neal rose and said, that as the Constitutio at large, was now under consideration, he would just remark, that the article which respected the Africans, was the one which laid on his mind—and, unless his objections to that were removed, it must, how much soever he liked the other parts of the Constitution,

Major Lusk concurred in the idea already thrown out in the debate, that although the insertion of the amendments in the Constitution was devoutly wished, yet he did not see any reason to suppose they ever would be adopted. Turning from the subject of amendments, the Major entered largely into the consideration of the 9th section, and in the most pathetic and feeling manner, described the miseries of thetic and feeling manner, described the miseries of the poor natives of Africa, who are kidnapped and sold for slaves. With the brightest colors he paint-

be a sufficient reason for him to give his negative

ed their happiness and ease on their native shores, and contrasted them with the wretched, miserable, and unhappy condition, in a state of slavery. Rev. Mr. Backus. Much, sir, has been said about the importation of slaves into this country. I believe that, according to my capacity, no man abbors that wicked practice more than I do, and would gladly make use of all lawful means towards the abolishing of slavery in all parts of the land. But let us consider where we are, and what we are doing. In the articles of confederation, no provision was made to hinder the importation of slaves into any of these States: but a door is now opened hereafter to do it; and each State is at liberty now to abolish slavery as soon as they please. And let us remember our former connexion with Great Britain, from whom many in our land think we ought not to have revolted. How did they carry on the slave trade! I know that the Bishop of Gloucester, in an annual sermon in London, in February, 1766, endeavored to justify their tyrannical claims of power over us, by casting the content of the sound of the spirit of accommodation, which governed the Convention; and without his indulgence, no union could possibly have been formed. But, sir, considering some peculiar advantages which we derived from them, it is entirely just that they should be gratified. The southern States possess certain staples, tobacco, rice, indigo, the processarily procure in these treaties will be the recessarily procure in these treaties will be the recessarily procure in these treaties will be the recessarily procure in these treaties will be considered to the spirit of accommodation, which governed the Convention; and without this indulgence, no union could possibly have been formed. But, sir, considering some peculiar advantages which we derived from them, it is entirely just that they should be gratified. The southern states which we derived from them, it is entirely interest. nsider where we are, and what we are doing. In many in our land think we ought not to have revolted. How did they carry on the slave trade I know that the Bishop of Gloucester, in an annual sermon in London, in February, 1766, endeavored to justify their tyrannical claims of power over ox, by casting the repreach of the slave trade I would see the support of the slave trade I would see the support of the slave trade upon the Americans But at the close of the war, the Bishop of Gloucester, in an annual sermon, in Pebruary, 1766, endeavored to justify their tyrannical claims of power over ox, by casting the repreach of the slave trade upon the Americans But at the close of the war, the Bishop of Gloucester, in an annual sermon, in Pebruary, 1760, ingence with foreign nations and the States. But the close of the war, the Bishop of Gloucester, in an annual sermon, in Pebruary, 1760, ingence with foreign and the state of the constitution of the slave trade upon the Americans But at the close of the war, the Bishop of Cloucester, in an annual sermon, in Pebruary, 1760, ingence with foreign and the person and property. The sum of the slave trade of the constitution of the slave trade of the constitution of the constitution of the slave trade of the constitution of the slave trade of the slave trade of the slave trade of the slave trade of the coverant of claims of the coverant of claims of the coverant of claims of the slave trade of the slave trade

only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the same birth with Israel; and yet they were not of that church. Neither were Israel allowed to invade the lands of the Moabites, or of the children of Ammon, who were of the seed of Lot. And no officer in Israel had any legislative power, but such as were immediately inspired. Even David, the man after lands of the Moabites, or of the children of Ammon, who were of the seed of Lot. And no officer in Israel had any legislative power, but such as were immediately inspired. Even David, the man after lands of the Moabites, or of the children of Ammon, who were of the seed of Lot. And no officer in Israel had any legislative power, but only constitution to secure us that property, which would bring ruin on a great many people. immediately inspired. Even David, the man after God's own heart, had no legislative power, but only as he was inspired from above: and he is expressly called a prophet in the New Testament. And we are to remember that Abraham and his seed, for four hundred years, had no warrant to admit any stranhundred years, had no warrant to admit any strangers into that church, but by buying of him as a series with money. And it was a great privilege to with money. And it was a great privilege to be bought, and adopted into a religious family for seven years, and then to have their freedom. And that covenant was expressly repealed in various parts of the New Testament; and particularly in the first epistle to the Corinthians, wherein it is said—Ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's. And again—Circumcision is nothing, and uncircumcision is nothing, but keeping of the commandments vant, with money. And it was a great privilege to be bought, and adopted into a religious family for And again—Circumcision is nothing, and uncircum-cision is nothing, but keeping of the commandments of God. Ye are bought with a price; be not ye the servants of mea. Thus the gospel sets all men upon a level, very contrary to the declaration of an hon-

State is to send representatives in proportion to the number of freemen, and three-fifths of the slaves it number of reemen, and ance-ins of the saves in contains. He could not see any rule by which slaves were to be included in the ratio of representation;—the principle of a representation being that every free agent should be concerned in governing himself, it was absurd to give that power to a man who could not exercise it—slaves have no will of their own: the very operation of it was to give certain privileges to those proude, who were so wicked as to privileges to those people, who were so wicked as to keep slaves. He knew it would be admitted, that this rule of apportionment was founded on unjust principles, but that it was the result of accommodaprinciples, but that it was the result of account it in; which, he supposed, we should be under the accessity of admitting, if we meant to be in union with the southern States, though utterly repugnant

Mr. Hamilton. In order that the committee may understand clearly the principles on which the General Convention acted, I think it necessary to explain

states will some come, when our better in the southern States will view it as we do, and put a stop to its southern States will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will some come, when our better in the southern states will view it as we do, and put a stop to it; it is we have no right to compel them. Two positions naturally arise: if we ratify the Constitution, shall we do any thing by our act to hold the facts in slavery—or shall we become the partakers of other men's sine? I think neither of them. Each sate is sovereign and independent to a certain de-

gree, and they have a right, and will regulate their requisite to pass an act in regulation of commerce: requisite to pass an act in regulation of commerce: they were apprehensive that the restmints of a unvigation law would discourage foreigners, and by obliging them to employ the shipping of the northern States, would probably enhance their freight. This being the case, they insisted strenuously on having this provision engrafted in the Constitution; and the northern States were as anxious in opposing it. On the other hand, the small States seeing themselves embraced by the confederation upon equal and the northern States were as anxious in opposing it. Ou the other hand, the small States seeing themselves embraced by the confederation upon equal terms, wished to retain the advantages which they already possessed. The large States, on the contrary, thought it improper that Rhode Island and Delaware should enjoy an equal suffrage with themselves; from these sources a delicate and difficult contest arose. It became necessary, therefore, to compromise; or the Convention must have dissolved without affecting any thing. Would it have been wise and prudent in that body, in this critical situation, to have deserted their country? No. Every man who hears me—every wise man in the United States, would have condemned them. The Convention were obliged to appoint a committee for accommodation. In this committee the arrangement was formed as it now stands; and their report was accepted. It was a delicate point; and it was necessary that all parties should be indulged. Gentlemen will see, that if there had not been a unanimity, nothing could have been done; for the Convention had no aver to establish but only the reconvented. nothing could have been done: for the Convention had no power to establish, but only to recommend a government. Any other system would have been impracticable. Let a Convention be called to-morrow—let them meet twenty times; may, twenty thou-

> But in dismissing these reflections, let us consider how far the arrangement is in itself entitled to the approbation of this body. We will examine it upon its own merits.
>
> The first thing objected to, is that clause which

sand times; they will have the same difficulties to encounter; the same clashing interests to recon-

The first thing objected to, is that clause which allows a representation for three-fifths of the negroes. Much has been said of the impropriety of representing men, who have no will of their own. Whether this be reasoning or declamation, I will not presume to say. It is the unfortunate situation of the southern States, to have a great part of their population,

did it under the immediate direction of Heaven; and they were as real executors of the judgment of God upon those heathens, as any person ever was an executor of a criminal justly condemned. And in doing it they were not allowed to invade the lands of the Edomites, who sprang from Esau, who was not only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham, but was born at the only of the seed of Abraham.

servants of mea. Thus the gospel sets all men upon a level, very contrary to the declaration of an honorable gentleman in this house, 'that the Bible was contrived for the advantage of a particular order of mea.'

Mr. Smith. He would now proceed to state his objections to the clause just read, (section 2, of article 1, clause 3). His objections were comprised under three heads: 1st, the rule of apportionment is unjust; 2d, there is no precise number fixed on, below which the house shall not be reduced; 3d, it is inadequate. In the first place, the rule of apportionment of the representatives is to be according to the whole number of the white inhabitants, with three-fifths of all others; that is, in plain English, each State is to send representatives in proportion to the number of freemen and three-fifths of the slaves; the sunday of the slaves in the union of all the States, in the Union, which has created more dangers than any section, which has created more dangers than any other. The first clause allows the importation of slaves for twenty years. Under the royal government, this evil was looked on as a great oppression, and many attempts were made to prevent it; but the interest of the African merchants prevented its prohibition. No sconer did the revolution take place, than it was thought of. It was one of the great clusion has been a principal object of this State, and most of the States in the Union. The augmentation of slaves, weakens the States; and such a trade is diabolical in itself, and diagraceful to mankind. Yet, by this Constitution, it is continued for twenty years.

herwise Congress might lay such a tax as would question, which was solely whether that paper was

put a period to it; but now it was to be revived. He thought nothing could justify it. This temporary restriction on Congress militated, in his opinion, against the arguments of gentlemen on the other side, that what was not given up, was retained by the States; for that if this restriction had not been inserted, Congress could have prohibited the African trade. The power of prohibiting it, was not expressly delegated to them; yet they would have had it by implication, if this restraint had not been provided. This seemed to him to demonstrate most clear-

sometime and by a mind to an dearger.

The students and the continues upon as that hadisman and the continues to great the continues to great the contraction of the students of the students. The continues to the contraction of the students of the student

otherwise Congress amight lay such a tax as would amount to a prohibition. From the mode of representation and traxton. Congress cannot lay such a tax on slaves as will amount to manumission. Another clause secures us that property which we now possess. At presant, if any slave clopes to any of those States where alseves are free, he becomes emancipated by their laws. For the laws of the States are uncharitable to one another in this respect. But in this Constitution, 'no person held to service, or labor, in one State, under the laws thereof, escapsing into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party-to whom such service or labor may be due.' This clause was expressly inserted to enable owner of slaves to reclaim them. This is a better security than any that now exists. No powner is given to the general government to interpose with respect to the property in slaves now held by the States. The taxation of this State being equal only to its representation, and a tax cannot be laid as he supposes. They cannot prevent the importation of slaves for twenty years; but after that period, they can. The gentlemen from South Carolina and Georgia argued in this manner: 'We have now liberty to import this species of property, and much of the property now possessed, has been parchased, or otherwise acquired, in contemplation of insproving it by the assistance of imported slaves. What would be the consequence of hindering us from it? The slaves of Virginia would rise in value, and we would be obliged to go to your markets.' I need not expected to the property now possessed, has been parchased, or otherwise acquired, in contemplation for importing it by the assistance of imported slaves. What would be che consequence of hindering us from it? The slaves of Virginia would rise in value, and we would be obliged to go to your markets.' I need not expected to them; yet your markets.' I need not expected to them; yet your w which has numbered us among the free, we ought to lament and deplore the necessity of holding our fel-low-men in bondage. But is it practicable by any human means, to liberate them, without producing

MAINE .- A. Soule, Bath ; W. A. Dunn, Hallowell;

AGENTS

MAINE.—A. Soule, Bath; W. A. Dunn, Hellowell; D. S. Grandin, Brunswick,
New-Hampshirk.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dever;—Leonard Chase, Milford
Vernowt.—John Bement, Woodsteek;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachuserts.—Mosse Emory, West Newbury;
Jac. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Graton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princetch;
J. Church, Springfield;—John Levy, Loved!;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorekester and vicinity;—Richard
C. French, Pall River; Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—
W. C. Stone, Waterloven;—A Bearse, Centreville;—
Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph Brown, Indover;—Joseph L. Noyes, George
tswn;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Beneon, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.
Rudde-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—
Wm. Adams, Pastucket;—Gee. S. Gould, Warnick,
[A. For a continuation of this list, ecc. he lastpage
lastcolumn.

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 715.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. The first three clauses of the second section

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The first three clauses of the second section read.

Mr. Goudy—Mr. Chairman, this clause of taxation will give an advantage to some States over the others. It will be oppressive to the southern States. Taxes are equal to our representation. To sugment our taxes and increase our burthens, our negroes are to be represented. If a State has fifty thousand negroes, she is to send one representative for them. I wish not to be represented with negroes, especially if it increases my burthens.

Mr. Davie—Mr. Chairman, I will endeavor to obviate what the gentleman last up has said. I wonder to see gentlemen so precipitate and hasty on a subject of such awful importance. It ought to be considered, that some of us are slow of apprehension, not having those quick conceptions, and luminous understandings, of which other gentlemen may be possessed. The gentleman 'does not wish to be represented with negroes.' This, sir, is an unhappy species of population, but we cannot at present alter their situation. The eastern States had great jealousies on this subject. They insisted that their cows and horses were equally entitled to representation; that the one was property as well as the other. It became our duty on the one hand, to acquire as much weight as possible in the legislation of the Union; and as the northern States were more populous in whites, this only could be done by insisting that a certain proportion of our slaves should make a part of the computed population; but, on consideration, it was found impracticable to determine the comparative value of lands, and other property, in so extensive a territory, with any degree of accuracy; and population alone was adopted as the only practicable rule or criterion of representation would be unequal and burthensome; that in time of war slaves rendered a country more subnerable, while its defence devolved upon its free inhabitants. On thoother hand, we insisted that in time of peace, they contributed by their labor to the general wealth as well as othe

of his country.

Mr. James Galloway said, that he did not object to the representation of negroes, so much as he did to the fewness of the number of representatives. He was surprised how we came to have but five, inclu-ding those intended to represent negroes; that in his opinion North Carolina was entitled to that number independent of the negroes. First clause of the 9th section read.

Mr. J. M'Dowall wished to hear the reasons of

Mr. J. M'Down! wished to hear the reasons of this restriction.

Mr. Spaight answered that there was a contest between the northern and southern States—that the southern States, whose principal support depended on the labor of slaves, would not consent to the desire or the northern States to exclude the importation of slaves absolutely—that South Carolina and Georgia insisted on this clause, as they were now in want of hands to cultivate their lands—that in the course of twenty want to hands to cultivate their lands—that in the course of twenty years they would be fully sup-plied—that the trade would be abolished then, and that in the mean time some tax or duty might be

laid on.

Mr. M'Dowall replied, that the explanation was just such as he expected, and by no means satisfac-tory to him, and that he looked upon it as a very objectionable part of the system.

Mr. Ireell—Mr. Chairman, I rise to express sen-timents similar to those of the gentleman from Cra-

ven. For my part, were it practicable to put an end to the importation of slaves immediately, it would give me the greatest pleasure, for it certainly is a trade utterly inconsistent with the rights of human-ity, and under which great cruelties have been exity, and under which great cruelties have been exercised. When the entire abolition of slavery takes
place, it will be an event which must be pleasing to
every generous mind, and every friend of human nature; but we often wish for things which are not
attainable. It was the wish of a great majority of
the Convention to put an end to the trade immediately, but the States of South Carolina and Georgia
would not agree to it. Consider then what would
be the difference helween our present eigention in ately, but the States of South Carolina and Georgia would not agree to it. Consider then what would be the difference between our present situation in this respect, if we do not agree to the Constitution, and what it will be if we do agree to it. If we do not agree to it, do we remedy the evil? No, Sir, we do not; for if the Constitution be not adopted, it will be in the power of every State to continue it forever. They may or may not abolish it at discretion. But if we adopt the Constitution, the trade must cease after twenty years, if Congress declare it so, whether particular States please so or not: surely, then, we gain by it. This was the utmost that could be obtained. I heartily wish more could have been done. But as it is, this government is nobly distinguished above others by that very provision. Where is there another country in which such a restriction prevails? We, therefore, Sir, set an example of humanity, by providing for the abolition of this inhuman traffic, though at a distant period. I hope, therefore, that this part of the Constitution will not be condemned because it has not stipulated for what it was impracticable to obtain.

Mr. Spaight further explained the clause. That the limitation of this trade to the term of twenty years, was a compromise between the eastern States and the southern States. South Carolina and George

stipulated for what it was impracticable to obtain.

Mr. Spaight further explained the clause. That
the limitation of this trade to the term of twenty
years, was a compromise between the eastern States
and the southern States. South Carolins and Georgia wished to extend the term. The eastern States
insisted on the entire abolition of the trade. That
the State of North Carolina had not thought proper
to pass any law prohibiting the importation of slaves,
and therefore its delegation in the Convention did
not think themselves authorized to contend for an
immediate prohibition of it.

Mr. Iredell added to what he had said before,
that the States of Georgia and South Carolina had
lost a great many slaves during the war, and that
they wished to supply the loss.

Mr. Galloway—Mr. Chairman, the explanation
given to this clause does not satisfy my mind. I
wish to see this abominable trade put an end to.
But in case it be thoughf proper to continue this
abominable traffic for twenty years, yet I do not
wish to see the tax on the importation extended to
all persons whatsoever. Our situation is different
from the people to the North. We want citizens;
they do not. Instead of laying a tax, we ought to
give a bounty, to encourage foreigners to come
among us. With respect to the abolition of slavery,
if requires the utmost consideration. The property
of the southern States consists principally of slaver.
If they mean to do away slavery altogether, this
property will be destroyed. I apprehend it means
to bring forward manumission. If we must manumission, they are to stay among us.

Mr. Iredell—Mr. Chairman, the worthy gentleman, I believe, has misunderstood the clause, which
runs in the following words: 'The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now
existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be
prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808,
but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Now, Sir, observe that the castern States, who

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BOSTON:

minds, challenge for it at least a passing notice.

A most singular exordium, certainly! What

now mooted among abolitionists, as to the pro-sla

than the Bible or Tract Society, I, as an abolition

brought forward, in such a connection, I am such

at a loss to determine, except it be to take advant

of a prevalent and bitter prejudice against an ung

plar association, as a substitute for reason and argument-and such a suspicion I am unwilling to enter

tain. But I must impeach either the good sense

the honesty of Mr. Smith, in this matter; for, through out his long epistle, he uniformly assumes that non-

but non-resistants regard the Constitution as a pre-

slavery instrument, or call for a dissolution of the

Union! ! Take the following as specimens of his

language :- 'Their failure to overcome the Liberty

aged the non-resistants.'- They have recently ra

from the assumed pro-slavery character of this instra-ment, '&c. 'It had become so when the non-resid

ante'-' in view of the wonder of the non-resistants

- the non-resistants, in preferring the charges question,' &c. ' Why should slavery, as the non-re-

istants say it should, separate the North from the

South?' 'The American Anti-Slavery Society i

now in the hands of the non-resistants' (/) 'The

non-resistants lay great stress on Mr. Adams' and

Mr. Giddings' Report.' 'Is it not a great shame that

the non-resistants should use this Report, &c. In

no instance does Mr. Smith allude to the point at in-

sue as one which divides abolitionists; but, with the

he scoffer at true reform, he reiterates the odion

term, ' non-resistants ! non-resistants ! non-resistants !

-and with as much complacency, too, as though

were greatly exalting his own sagacity and wisdom

instead of impeaching his intelligence, and throwing

Even if it were true what Mr. Smith asserts, if

none but non-resistants are calling for a dissolution

the Union on account of its pro-slavery characte

surely the allegation is much to their credit as us-

compromising abolitionists, if the Union be indeed a

pro-slavery compact; -that is, if (as Mr. S. affirms) secession from the Whig and Democratic parties, be-

cause they are pro-slavery, is an anti-slavery duty

for the obligation to secede from the greater is at least as imperative as to secede from the less—and the con.

pact is greater, certainly, than any party acting under

it. It would only show that non-resistants make the

truest abolitionists, and would be a severe rebuke to

all those, who, professing to rally under the anti-slavery standard, lacked sufficient courage or honesty to

But why does Mr. Smith make an issue so ground

less and absurd? Why does he insinuate that Fran-

cis Jackson, Wendell Phillips, and a large number of

other abolitionists, are non-resistants, because they cannot support what they deem a pro-slavery Consti-

acter of that instrument? Is that a reason why they

should be styled non-resistants? But this attempt to

rit Smith. It is as preposterous as was the outery

that was raised against the American Anti-Slavery

Society as a 'Woman's Rights Society,' because

refused to put a padlock on the lips of its female mem-

What if they err in regard to the real char-

carry out their principles.

a doubt on the rectitude of his intentions.

pertinacity and unfairness which ever character

ed '- their grandest and most trumpeted deduction

party, by the force of this principle, has not disso

do not understand; and why it is thus promi

commences as follows:

will observe the distinction between the two words will observe the distinction between the two words migration and importation. The first part of the clause will extend to persons who come into the country as free people, or are brought as slaves, but the last part extends to slaves only. The word migration refers to free persons; but the word importation refers to slaves, because free people cannot be said to be imported. The tax, therefore, is only to be laid on slaves who are imported, and not on free persons who migrate. I further beg leave to any, that the centleman is mistaken in another thing. say, that the gentleman is mistaken in snother thing He seems to say that this extends to the abolition o slavery. Is there any thing in this Constitution which says that Congress shall have it in their power to abolish the slavery of those slaves who are new in the country? There is another circumstance to be observed. There is no authority vested in Congress to restrain the States in the interval of twenty years, from doing what they please. If they wish to inhihit such importation, they may do so Our next as embly may put an entire end to the im-

Portation of slaves.

Article fourth. The first section and two first clauses of the second section read without observa-

The last clause read-

The last clause read—
Mr. Iredell begged leave to explain the reason of this clause. In some of the northern States, they have emancipated all their slaves. If any of our slaves, said he, go there and remain there a certain time, they would, by the present laws, be entitled to their freedom, so that their masters could not get them again. This would be extremely prejudicial to the inhabitants of the southern States, and to prevent it, this clause is inserted in the Constitution. Though the word slave be not mentioned, this is the meaning of it. The northern delegates, owing to their peculiar scruples on the subject of slavery, did not choose the word slave to be mentioned.

The rest of the fourth article read without any observation.

It is however to be observed, (said Mr. Iredell, that the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, are protected from any alteration till the year 1808; and in order that no consolida till the year 1808; and in order that no consolida-tion should take place, it is provided, that no State shall, by any amendment or alteration, be ever de-prived of an equal suffrage in the Seaste without its own consent. The two first prohibitions are with respect to the census, according to which direct taxes are imposed, and with respect to the importa-tion of slaves. As to the first, it must be observed, that there is a material difference between the morthern and southern States. The northern States have been much longer settled, and are much fulle of people than the southern, but have not land in equal proportion, nor scarcely any slaves. The sub-ject of this article was regulated with great difficulject of this article was regulated to the would not be prudent to disturb for a good many years. In twenty years there will probably be a great alteration, and then the subject may be considered with less difficulty, and greater coolness. In the mean time, the compromise was upon the best footing that could be obtained. A compromise took place with regard to the importation of slaves. It is probable hat all the members reprobated this inhuman traffic, ut those of South Carolina and Georgia would not consent to an immediate prohibition of on of which was, that during the last war they a vast number of negroes, which less they wish to supply. In the mean time, it is left to the States to admit or prohibit the importation, and Congress may impose a limited duty upon it.

Memorial of the Society of Friends to Congres on the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

In order to throw additional light on the views e tertained of the design and spicit of the Federal Constitution by Congress, soon after its adoption, we copy the following sketch of a debate which arose in the U. S. House of Representatives, March, 1790, 'on committing the Memorial of the Quakers on the Slave Trade.' It will be remembered that Messrs. Gerry, Madison, Sherman, Baldwin, &c. were members the Convention which framed and adopted the Consti-

Mr. Tucker said he conceived the memorial to b so glaring an interference with the Constitution, that he had hoped the house would not have given so much countenance to a request so improper in itself. He was sorry that the society had discovered so little prudence in their memorial, as to wish that Con-gress should intermeddle in the internal regulations of the particular States. He hoped the petition would not be committed, as it would operate directly against the interest of those it was designed to ben-efit. This is a business that may be attended with the most serious consequences—it may end in a subversion of the government, being a direct attack on the rights and property of the southern States. He then enquired what satisfaction was to be made to the proprietors of slaves—he believed it was not in the power of the States to make indemnification loss that would attend emancipation: he rep robated the interposition of the society, and denied that they possessed any more humanity than other

Mr. Gerry replied to Mr. Tucker, and desired the which proposed that the Legi on the Constitution. For his part, he heard nothing read that had such a tendency; its only object was, that Congress should exert their constitutional au-thority to abate the horrors of slavery so far as they He hoped the petition would be committed sed he considered that all altercation on the subject of commitment was at an end, as the House had essentially determined that it should be com

Mr. Burke reprobated the commitment, as subver Mr. Burke reproduced the commitment, as suover-sive of the Constitution, as sounding an alarm, and blowing the trumpet of sedition in the southern States. He should oppose the business totally, and if chosen on the committee, he should decline serv-

Mr. Scott was in favor of the commitment.

Mr. Scott was in tayor of the commitment.

Mr. Jackson was opposed to it, and painted in
strong colors the alarming consequences to be apprehended from taking up the business; revolt, insurrection, and devastation, and concluded by an obmervation similar to Mr. Burke's.

Mr. Sherman could see no difficulty in committing

the memorial; the committee may bring in such a report as may prove satisfactory to gentlemen on all Mr. Baldwin referred to the principles of accom-

modation which prevailed at the time of forming the government. Those mutual concessions which then ook place, gave us a Constitution which was to ensure the peace and the equal rights and properties of the various States; and to prevent all infraction of the rights in this particular instance, they precluded themselves by an express stipulation from all inter-position in the slave trade. Congress are not called upon to declare their sentiments upon this occasion they cannot constitutionally interfere in the business. He deprecated the consequences of such a measure in very forcible terms, and hoped the House would proceed no further in the investigation of the sub-

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) recurring to the memorials, observed, that Congress could not constitutionally in-terfere in the business, upon the prayer of the me-morialists, as that went to an entire abolition of slavery: it could not therefore, with propriety, be referred to a committee.

In the southern States, difficulties on this account

had arisen in respect to the ratification of the Constitution, and except their apprehensions on this head had been dissipated by their property being secured and guaranteed to them by the Constitution itself, they never could have adopted it. He then depict-ed the miseries that would result from the interfered the miseries that would result from the interfer-ence of Congress in the southern governments—he asserted as his opinion, that if there were no slaves in the southern States, they would be entirely de-populated; from the nature of the construy, it could not be cultivated without them; their proprietors are persons of as much humanity as the inhabitants of any part of the continent; they are as conspicuous for their morells as any of their neighbor. eir morals as any of their neighbors.

He then asserted, that the Quakers are a society the same situation with other religious societies their memorial relates to a matter in which they are no more interested than any other sect whatever; and it must therefore be considered in the light of advice; and is it customary to refer a piece of ad-vice to a committee? He then contrasted this memorial with one which might be presented from the sect called shaking Quakers, whose principles and practices are represented in a very exceptional point of light; and asked whether Congress would pay any attention to such a memorial. He hoped the

any attention to such a memorial. He hoped the memorial would not be committed.

Mr. Page was in favor of the commitment. He hoped that the benevolent designs of the respectable memorialists would not be frustrated at the thresh-

every species of business shall be transacted. He adverted to the western country, and the cession of Georgia, in which Congress have certainly the power to regulate the subject of slavery; which shews that gentlemen are mistaken in supposing that Congress cannot constitutionally interfere in the business in any degree whatever. He was in favor of committing the petition, and justified the measure, by repeated precedents in the proceedings of the House.

Speech of Mr. Hayne on the Panama Mission. In the same volumes, (published at Washington in 1830, by Jonathan Elliot.) from which we have taken the Debates on the Federal Constitution, we find the following report of the speech of Mr. Hayne of S. C. in the U. N. Senate in 1898. Mr. Gerry entered into a justification of the inter-

on the subject: the latter gentleman in opposition to the commitment said, that this memorial was a thing of course, for there never was a society of any considerable extent which did not interfere with the concerns of other people, and this interference has at one time or other deluged the world with blood

Mr. Tucker moved to modify the first paragraph Mr. Tucker moved to mounty the arst paragraph by striking out all the words after the word opinion, and to insert the following: that the several memorials proposed to the consideration of this House, a subject on which its interference would be unconstitutional, and even its deliberation is highly injurious to some of the States in the Union.

Mr. Jackson rose and observed that he had been mr. Jackson rose and observed that he had been silent on the subject of the reports coming before the committee, because he wished the principles of the resolutions to be examined fairly, and to be decided on their true grounds. He was against the propositions generally, and would examine the policy, the justice and use of them, and he hoped if he could make them appear in the same light to others as they did to him by fair symment, but the gentlemen in did to him by fair argument, that the gentlemen in opposition were not so determined in their opinions as not to give up their present sentiments.

as not to give up their present sentiments.

With respect to the policy of the measure, the situation of the slaves here. Their situation in their native States, and the disposal of them in case of emancipation, should be considered. That slavery was an evil habit, he did not mean to controvert; but that habit was already established, and there were peculiar situations in countries which rendered that habit necessary. Such situations the States of South Corolina and Georgia were in-large tracts of the most fertile lands on the continent remained uncultivated for the want of population. It was frequently advanced on the floor of Congress, how unsupposed the suppression of the healthy those climates were, and how was for northern constitutions to exist there. What, he asked, is to be done with this uncultivated terriory? Is it to remain a waste? Is the rice trade to banished from our coasts? Are Congress willing to deprive themselves of the revenue arising from that trade, and which is daily increasing, and to throw this great advantage into the hands of other coun-

Let us examine the use or the benefit of the reso lutions contained in the report. I call upon gentle-men to give me one single instance in which they can be of service. They are of no use to Congress. The powers of that body are already defined, and those powers cannot be amended, confirmed or di-minished by ten thousand resolutions. Is not the first proposition of the report fully contained in the Constitution? Is not that the guide and rule of this Legislature. A multiplicity of laws is reprobated in any society, and tend but to confound and perplex. How strange would a law appear which was to confirm a e strange must it appear for law; and how much r this body to pass resolutions to confirm the Consti-tution under which they sit! This is the case with

others of the resolutions.

A gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Stone,) very properly observed that the Union had received the States with all their ill habits about the This was one of these habits established long before the Constitution, and could not now be remedied. He begged Congress to reflect on the number on the continent who were opposed to this Constitution, and on the number which yet remained in the southern States. The violation of this compact they would seize on with avidity; they would make a handle of it to cover their designs against the government, and many good federalists who would be injured by the measure would be induced to injured by the measure would be induced to injured by the measure would be induced. andle of it to cover their designs against the government, and many good federalists who would be used by the measure, would be induced to join in: his heart was truly federal, and it hadalways en so, and he wished those designs frustrated. He ged Congress to beware before they went too: he called on them to attend to the interest of whole States, as well as to the memorials of injured by the measure, would be induced to join them: his heart was truly federal, and it had always been so, and he wished those designs frustrated. He begged Congress to beware before they went too two whole States, as well as to the memorials of a society of Quakers, who came forward to blow the trumpet of sedition, and to destroy that Constitution which they had not in the least contributed by per-

sonal service or supply to establish.

He seconded Mr. Tucker's motion. Mr. Smith of S. C. said, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gerry,) had declared that it was the opinion of the select committee of which he was a member, that the memorial from the Pennsylvania society required Congress to violate the Constitution. It was not less astonishing to see Dr. Franklin member, that the memorial from the Pennsylvania society required Congress to violate the Constitution. It was not less storiosisting to see Dr. Franklin to the Pennsylvania society required Congress to violate the Constitution. It was not less storiosisting to see Dr. Franklin to the Pennsylvania state of the Congressisting to the Pennsylvania state of the Congressisting to the Congression of Toxas are in a state of organization; and it is talented author, ought to be published in every here excellented the parable he had written some time ago with a view of shewing the impropriety of one set of men persecuting of the same state of men persecuting of the was to this effect: an old traveller, hongry and weary, applied to the patriace. Abraham of a might's decided with him or religious points, and turned him out of down where is the stranger's Abraham author. It turned here is the stranger's Abraham and scoweted that the stranger differed with him or religious opioits, and turned him out of down where is the stranger's Abraham and scoweted that the stranger differed with him or religious opioits, and turned him out of down where is the stranger's Abraham and scoweted that the stranger differed with him or religious opioits, and turned him out of down where is the stranger's Abraham and scoweted that the stranger differed with him or religious opioits, and turned him out of down where is the stranger's Abraham and scoweted that the stranger differed with him or religious opioits, and turned him out of down where is the stranger's Abraham and scoweted that the stranger differed with him or religious opioits, and turned him out of down where is the stranger's down and the proposition of an at all, it is begin to make the proposition of an at all, it is begin to make the proposition of an at all, it is begin to make the proposition of an at all, it is because the proposition of an at all, it is because the proposition of an at all, it is because the proposition of an attention to the proposition of an attention to th

hold, so far as to preclude a fair discussion of the prayer of their memorial. He observed, that they do not apply for a total abolition of slavery. They only request that such measures may be taken, consistent with the Constitution, as may finally issue in the total abolition of the slave trade. He could not conceive that the apprehensions entertained by the gentlemen from Georgia and South Carolina, were well founded, as they respected the proposed interference of Congress.

Mr. Madison observed that it was his opinion yesterday, that the best way to proceed in the business was to commit the memorial without debate on the subject. From what has taken place, he was more convinced of the propriety of the idea; but, as the business has engaged the attention of many members, and much has been said by gentlemen, he would offer a few observations for the consideration of the House. He then entered into a critical review of the circumstances respecting the adoption of the Constitution; the ideas upon the limitation of the constitution; the ideas upon the imitation of the constitution interfere in the regulation; and generally, to regulate the mode in which every species of business shall be transacted. He adverted to the western country, and the cession of Georgia, in which Congress have certainly the pow-

as connected with the subject of slavery. Mark well

House.

Mr. Gerry entered into a justification of the interference of Congress, as being fully compatible with the Constitution. He descanted on the miseries to which the Africans are subjected by this traffic, and said that he ower contemplated this subject without reflecting what his own feelings would be in case himself, his children, or friends, were placed in the same deplorable circumstances. He then adverted to the flagrant acts of cruelty which are committed in carrying on that traffic, and asked whether it can be supposed that Congress has no power to provent such transactions as far as possible. He then refered to the Constitution, and pointed out the restrictions laid on the general government respecting the contemplation of slaves and the contemplation of any gentleman in this House, to violate that part of the Constitution, but, that we have any rights whatever: nor has the constitution, lay a duty of ten dollars a head on slaves they may do this immediately. He made a calculation of the value of the slaves in the southern States, or by the federal government. It is a matter for ourselves. To touch it stall, is to violate our most acred rights—to put in jeopardy our desrest interests—they may do this immediately. He made a calculation of the value of the slaves in the southern States, or by the federal government. It is a matter for ourselves. To touch it stall, is to violate our most acred rights—to put in jeopardy our desrest interests—the peace of our country—the safety of our families, our altars, and our fresides. Sir! on the use the whole of them; and their resources in the western country may furnish them with means. He supposed they might be worth about ten million of the value of the saves in the southern States to purchase the whole of them; and their resources in the western country may furnish them with means.

He supposed they might be worth about ten million of the value of the saves in the southern States to purchase the whole of them; and their resources in the western country may f Mr. Boudinot was in favor of the commitment, and enlarged on the idea suggested by Mr. Gerry, and observed that the memorial contained only a request, that Congress would interfere their authority in the cause of humanity and mercy.

Mr. Gerry and Mr. Stone severally spoke again on the subject; the latter gentleman in opposition to the subject in the subject in the subject is to insult us—to dare the subject in the subject in the subject is to insult us—to dare the subject in the subject in the subject is to insult us—to dare the subject in the subject in the subject is to insult us—to dare the subject in the subject in the subject is to insult us—to dare the subject in the subj to assail our institutions, is wantonly to invade our peace. Let me solemnly declare, once for all, that the southern States never will permit, and never can permit, any interference whatever in their domestic concerns; and that the very day on which the un-hallowed attempt shall be made by the authorities on this principle he was opposed to the commitment.

of the federal government, we will consider ourselves
as driven from the Union. Let the consequences be what they may, they never can be worse than such as must inevitably result from suffering a rash and ignorant interference with our domestic peace and ignorant interference with our domestic peace and tranquillity. But while I make these declarations, I must be permitted to add, that I apprehend no such violation of our constitutional rights. I believe that this House is not disposed, and that the great body of our intelligent and patriotic fellow-citizens in the other States, have no inclination whatever to interfer other States, have no inclination whatever to interfere with us. There are parties indeed, composed, some of them of fanatics, and others of political aspirants, who are attempting, vainly I hope, to turn the current of popular opinion against us. These men have done us much harm already, and zeem still fatally bent upon mischief. But if we are true to ourselves, we will have nothing to fear. Now, sir, if it is the policy of the States not to suffer this great question to be touched by the federal government, surely it must be the policy of this government, exercising a paternal care over every member of the political paternal care over every member of the political family, not to suffer foreign nations to interfere with it. It is their imperative duty to shun discussion with them—and to avoid all treaty stipulations whatever, on any point connected directly, or remotely with this great question. It is a subject of too delicate a nature—too vitally interesting to us—to be discussed abroad. On this subject, we committee The first treaty has failed and the If unanimously rejected by this body. Our policy then is now firmly fixed—our course is marked out. With nothing connected with slavery, can we con-sent to treat with other nations—and, least of all, ought we to touch the question of the independence of Hayti, in conjunction with revolutionary govern-ernments, whose own history affords an example scarcely less fatal to our repose. Those governments have proclaimed the principles of 'liberty and equality,' and have marched to victory under the banner of 'universal emancipation.' You find men of color at the head of their armies, in their legislative halls, and in their executive departments. They are looking to Hayti, even now, with feelings of the strongest confraternity; and show, by the very documents before us, that they acknowledge her to be independent, at the very moment when it is manifest to all the world beside, that she has resumed her colonial subjection to France. Sir, it is altogethe hopeless that we could, if we would, prevent the acknowledgment of Haytien independence by the Spanish American States; and I am constrained to add, that I must doubt, from the instruments to be employed by our government, whether they mean to attempt to do so. We are to send, it seems, an hon est and respectable man, but a distinguished advo-cate of the Missouri restriction—an acknowledged abolitionist—to plead the cause of the South, at the Congress of Panama. Our policy, with regard to Hayti, is plain. We never can acknowledge her in dependence. Other States will do as they please-but let as take the high ground, that these question belong to a class, which the peace and safety of large portion of our Union forbid us even to discuss

From the Washington Globe. Henry Clay and Cassius M. Clay.

Shelbyville, Aug. 23, 1844.

She: I have this morning read a letter of C. M.
Clay, Esq., of July 10, 1844, addressed to Col. J. J.
Speed, of Ithaca, N. Y., in response to an invitation to visit that State, and address mass meetings of the people. The letter will be found published in the New-York Tribune, vol. 3, No. —, August 17, 1844.

us fall; and in our fall we will be remembered by the good forever. Can it be possible that, while Mr. Clay shall lose some three or four slave States, which were sure to him before, by opposing Texas, there is not sufficient spirit of freedom, honor and good faith in the North to carry those States where his success was before doubtful? Mr. Clay and his friends have taken high and holy ground. We must raise the war-cry, soul-stirring as the great questions at issue are expansive and lasting in their consequences for good or evil. * * Slavery or liberty is to be determined in some sort this coming election—not the liberty of the black only, but of the white also. I do not mean to say that Mr. Clay is an emancipationist; but I BELLEYE HIS FEELINGS ARE WITH THE CAUSE. I know that those most imediate successions at issue. tionist; but I BELLEVE HIS FEELINGS AND WITH THE CAUSE. I know that those most im-mediately within his influence approximate to myself in sentiment upon the subject of slavery. The great mass of the whigs are, or ought to be, anti-slavery."

'Ten years I have labored silently and cautiously

Now, however repugnant to many citizens of Kentucky may be the sentiments which Mr. C. M. Clay avows that he entertains upon this most serious question, I think that all must admire his candor. But he has certainly permitted his present enthusiasm in the cause of anti-slavery and against Texas, to have exceed from the present of his measure. asm in the cause of anti-slavery and against Texas, to have erased from the pages of his memory, or overwhelmed them, one striking, and to me, memorable incident in the history of his life. It is a truth, that C. M. Clay, Esq., was the very first man in this Union, who, to my knowledge, proposed the annexation of the 'republic of Texas' to this Union, and that, too, within the last 'ten years.' By referring to page 47, of the journal of the House of Representatives of Kentucky for the session of 1837-8, you and all others may read a series of resolutions offered by that gentleman, written in a style of comyou and all others may read a series of resolutions offered by that gentleman, written in a style of composition that cannot be excelled, declaring that Texas ought to be annexed to the Union. I write in haste; the stage will soon arrive, and I must conclude with this only remark—that it is a aubject of regret with me that Mr. C. M. Clay did or tegret with me that Mr. C. M. Clay did not choose some other occasion to raise the war-cry against Texas and slavery, than a contest among the people of this Union upon an election between Polk, Dallas, and Texas, and Clay, Frelinghuysen, and anti-slavery.

Yours, &c., JAMES C. SPRIGG.

We append the resolutions referred to in the above letter.

Mr. C. M. Clay read and laid on the table the following preamble and joint resolutions:

Whereas, the republic of Texas has declared her-

piness, and that union is in accordance with the laws of nature and nations.

3. Resolved, That Texas being in possession of

4. Resolved, That the power to receive 'new States' into this Union is expressly granted by the Constitution of the United States, and in accordance

volumes.

From the Lexington, (Ky.) Observer,

Important Letter from Heary Clay. ASHLAND, September 2, 1844.

Mr. WICKLIFFE: The editor of a neighboring print, (the Kentuck) Gazette, of Lexington,) calling my attention to a letter of C. M. Clay, Esq. under date of the 19th of July, 1844, and addressed to Colonel J. J. Speed, of Ithaca, has appealed to me, with no much earnestness, and with a purpose of such unaffected sincerity, to say whether I approve or disapprove of that letter, that I have not the heart to deny to that editor the great gratification which he will derive from erusal of this note, especially when it gives me very great gratification which he

Mr C. M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me; and in my speech addressed to the Senate of the United States, and in resolutions which I offered to that body, in my address to Mr. Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, explicitly, avowed my sentiments

may be briefly stated to be, 1st. That Congress has offenders no power or authority over the institution of slavery.

2d. That the existence, maintenance and the continuance of that institution depend, exclusively, upon the power and authority of the respective States within which it is situated. And 3d. That Congress cannot interfere with slavery in the Dis-trict of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the States of Maryland and Virgina, implied, if not expressed in the terms, objects, and purposes of the grant of ten miles square to the general gov-

euil Hall being occupied by the Mechanics' Fair, the meeting which was designed to be held in it is defer-red until other arrangements can be made. In the I have copied from Mr. Clay's letter thus far, sible person in this city—say to Ellis Gray Loring or omitting some passages that do not vary from the principles he avows and the developments he makes.

I cannot copy all the letter; but I cannot omit this part of it. He says:

I cannot copy all the says:

Meeting at Harwich--Case of Jona. Walker,

The citizens of Harwich assembled at the town a loathsome prison in Pensacola, Florida, on a charge of aiding persons to escape from slavery; where upon, Obed Brooks, Jr., was called to the chair, and Joseph P. Nickerson was chosen secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then reported to the meeting, by a committee appointed for that purpose, and after an animated discussion, were adopted:

Non-Resistance Society has to do with the quant

Whereas, the republic of Texas has declared herself independent of the government of Mexico, and is now, de faclo, in possession of the land claimed to be within her boundaries; and whereas, she has, through her accredited minister plenipotentiary near the government of the United States of America, made formal proposals to be admitted into the Union of these States;

1. Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we look upon our Anglo-Saxon brethren of Texas with the destination of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That we look upon our Anglo-Saxon brethren of Texas with

1. Therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we look upon our Anglo-Saxon brethren of Texas with feelings of profound interest and sympathy.

2. Resolved, That we avow the right of two or more independent nations to unite themselves under one government for their mutual protection and hapone government for their mutual protection; and we carnestly solicit the attention of the friends of humanity to their needy condition; and that they would speedily render them that aid which the destination of the friends of humanity to their needy condition; and the fine government for the governme

3. Resolved, That Texas being in possession of the territory claimed by her, and in a state of quietude, and under an organized government, is, and of right of ought to be, an independent nation.

4. Resolved, That the power to receive 'new States' into this Union is expressly granted by the Constitution of the United States, and in accordance

home, and elevating us among foreign nations.

8. Resolved, That we are vitally attached to the sive as the universe; he possesses a strong consti-8. Resolved, That we are vitally attached to their legitimate extension, 'North' or 'South,' and that we deem their dissolution the greatest possible political calamity.

9. Resolved, That we are not unconscious of the difficulties touching this great question, at home and ever as he would others should do to him," is with

confound things, which are wholly distinct from each other, is unworthy of any disputant, especially of Ger

OBED BROOKS, Chairman. Jos. P. NICKERSON, Secretary.

* Walker was taken from Key West to Pensacola, a

We are sorry to see the following statement in he Baltimore papers, and trust it will be found to be not entirely correct.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL .- An attempt ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—An attempt was made on Friday afternoon by the prisoners confined in room No. 3 of the Baltimore city and county jail to escape. The Rev. Mr. Torrey, now in prison on a charge of having assisted slaves, both in Virginia and that State, in escaping from their masters, it seems was amongst the offenders in this case. We learn from the Sun, that 'on searching his bed there were found concealed in it, four mortising chissels, apparently quite new, a saw made from the main spring of a watch, and set in a semi-circular frame, a frame for another saw of the same descripframe, a frame for another saw of the same descripand opinions on the subjects of the institution of slavery and abolition. I adhere to them, without any reservation. I have neither entertained, powder. On examining the windows, one of the out any reservation. I have neither entertained, nor expressed publicly or privately, any others. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide more labor to complete its removal, and to afform ample space for the egress of the prisoners.' Toffenders were all confined to the cells, and place

From the Richmond Enquirer. Foreign Relations--Interesting.

We understand that important information been received at Washington, and that the Cabinet has been engaged in serious consultation upon the course they should adopt. The advices from Tex as, and especially from England, are said to show roment.

So far from the success of the Whig cause having my injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I be-So far from the success of the Whig cause having any injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquillizing and harmonizing all parts of the Union, and in giving confidence, strength, and security to all the great interests of our country.

I hope that your editorial neighbor will be now satisfied. And, as I trust that I do not exaggerate the pleasure which this renewed expression of my views and opinions will give him, is it too much to anticipate that he will forthwith renounce the error of his ways, and come straight out a staunch and sterling whig?

Yours respectfully,

H. CLAY.

H. CLAY.

THE LIBERATOR PRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 184 Gerrit Smith's Constitutional Argument, No. The Letter of Gerrit Smith to John G. Whith vindication of the American Constitution as an ar slavery instrument, was published entire in the Lib stor of the 31st ultimo; so that every reader of paper has had ample opportunity to judge of its men I agree with Wandell Phillips in the opinion, in this Letter contains nothing in the shape of legal a men, or solid argument, that renders it worthy of rious consideration; and that it is a most feeble absurd effort. But though, in itself, it is worth absurd effort. Dat though, it is worthle the conspicuous position of its author as a profes abolitionist, and the influence which he is thus e

bled to exert (either for good or evil) over the

commences as follows:

'I welcomed the organization of the Non-Resistance Society. I flattered myself that, among is to benefit, it would help solve my doubts respecting the Pearce Question. I hung up its Declaration of Serments in one of the most public rooms in my house the first doctrines are true. agreeably to previous adjournment, to take into consideration the case of Jonathan Walker, a worthy and respectable citizen of this town, now chained in a loathsome prison in Penascola, Florida, on a charge of siding persons to escape from slavary where benefits, it would help solve my doubts respective.

Peace Question. I hung up its Declaration of Serments in one of the most public rooms in my hos.

It hangs there still. If its doctrines are true, (a though not yet convinced that they are, neither are yet clear that they are not,) they, nevertheless, to most honorably so the conscientiousness, self-defined interpidity of its signers.

Whereas, our Declaration of Indepen ry character of the American Constitution, any mo

clares—'That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;' And whereas, it was the intention of our fathers,

And whoreas, it was the intention of our fathers, that the government of the United States should be founded upon these great principles; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the part taken by the authorities of the United States, in the detention and imprisonment of Jonathan Walker at Pensacola, in the territory of Florida,* on a charge of aiding the escape of persons from slavery, is a base prostitution of the powers delegated to them by the people; and is deserving of our unqualified rebuke.

2. Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with our fellow-citizen in his perilous condition. And we call upon all the friends of freedom throughout the land, to send forth one united voice, and to present

land, to send forth one united voice, and to present one unbroken front in opposition to American slavery; and that all just and righteous means be used, which shall tend to its ultimate and final overthrow.

3. Resolved. That the act of Captain -

their distressing circumstances require.

5. Resolved, That the friends of freedom thro

States into this Union is expressly granted by the Constitution of the United States, and in accordance with the practice of our government.

5. Resolved, That the admission of 'new States' into our Union has realized the anticipations of the most sanguine, and added increased strength and splendor to our federal government.

6. Resolved, That the confederated representative government, like that of the United States, is suitable to an indefinate space and population, and that experience warrants us in the assertion that a whole continent is not too large for its useful action.

7. Resolved, That the admission of Texas into our Union is expedient and desirable, thereby diminishing the expenses of peace, and lessening the chances of warr—giving us wealth and populations at home, and elevating us among foreign nations. 9. Resolved, That we are not unconscious of the difficulties touching this great question, at home and abroad; that we would sacrifice much for amity at home; but standing upon the firm ground of natural and national rights, we defy dictation from abroad, and will meet the result as becomes a free people.

10. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the Governor to our Representatives and Senators in Congress, and the President of the United States.

*The following is Henry Clay's emphatic rejoinder.

The following is Henry Clay's emphatic rejoinder.

*The following is Henry Clay's emphatic rejoinder.

Litter of Cassius M. Clay. It speaks

bers; though it never attempted to define or defend the rights of woman, as such. If any man is so obtuse as not to perceive the worlddistance of about five hundred miles, by a United States vessel, by the order of a United States officer.

wide difference between seceding from a particular government, because of its pro-slavery character, and opposing every form of government which is upheld by military power-between refusing to support the present Constitution of the United States, on the ground that it sanctions the slave system, and opposing every Constitution which is enforced at the point of the bayonet-between objecting to voting for mea who, if elected, must swear to sustain oppression, at denouncing voting at the polls per se-it is not worth the time or trouble to try to enlighten him. But, happily, there are few such.

'I welcomed the organization of the Non-Resident ance Society, says Mr. Smith. How could be do so unless he felt strongly persuaded that it was worthy of support? Its Declaration of Sentiments has hung up in one of the most public rooms in his house, for ser eral years past; and yet, after so long a time, he is not convinced that its doctrines are true, neither i he clear that they are not true! Well, this is to oc cupy a very singular position, and to make very slow progress? It is to be neither cold nor hot—neither let the Lord nor for Baal—neither for peace nor for war! How much longer does he mean to halt between two opinions? The propositions which are contained in the Declaration are certainly strong and explicit, and they are either true or false, good or evil, in accordance with the gospel of Jesus Christ, or at war with the government of God. Why is it that Mr. Smith still lingers in doubt on so momentous a question? la regard to a course that is so broadly defined, what room is left for an honest and ingenuous mind to be per-plexed in regard to its rectitude? If, after the lapse of six years, he cannot tell, though professedly and ious to know the truth, whether it be the straightand narrow path that leads to heaven, or the broad way that leads to death-whether it is from above or from beneath-is not the probability great, that he will go down to his grave in a non-committal state of mind never coming to a knowledge of the truth 'as it is in Jesus'? Where lies the difficulty in so plain a case? Surely, the difference between anti-slavery and slavery-between total abstinence and moderate drinkingbetween peace and war-between non-resistance to evil, and a resort to murderous weapons-is too great to justify an inquiring mind, drawn directly and pow erfully to the subject, remaining in a state of uncertainty for many years as to the side that ought to be esponsed. It seems to me that Mr. Smith's skepticism on this subject implies something of criminality. Let him take the Non-Registance Declaration, and, examining its doctrines and postulates in detail, say which one is not in accordance with the spirit of humanity, with the doctrine of human brotherhood, with divine revelation. In neglecting to come to a decision, does he suppose that he can escape from blood-guiltiness? To what 'convenient season' is be looking, when he shall get his doubts solved respecting

· peace question ?

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pase in letter Wright, after thing which principles. language. pered in a warn What gives m language which lernus insti lie,' be bold! people, which the selves gui IT TO THEN

ghteous use slave, we h he slaveholder. TO GOD HAS appressed, side of the opp thow he begins but it will be a and weapon aw of manfully, co cap the climax Federal Constit of Liberty,' ha over, the claus in Congress, by pasters, (as hor by the servant fr. Smith's op r clause, perm to be prosecute s asval powe is to be re pert of an antiwhich he atter ion, I shall m The provisions jolence, Mr.

ati-slavery'e example of mpt to gain use on their l ive their ju raed'- Resis they ought to he army and a pro-slavery art of the go 1776. Mr. Smi and he conced e' to quell it w bry doctrine, ionist. Ti ent resistance unive to all ash and the b odies-are to chains-are to

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Mois now a stump politician, and sealously en din a warm political strife!

Was gives me a still more painful shock is, the uses go which he uses respecting that oppressive and is instrument, the American Constitution is, he holdly avers, 'a power in the hands of the de which they cannot fling away, without making tes GUILTY OF INGRATITUDE TO GOD, AND HIST TO THE SLAVE; for TO GOD HAS GIVEN THEM, and the slave vitally needs their us use of it.' Again - This shield, which GOD HAS GIVEN US to put over the head of lave, we have traitorously made the protection of scholder. Once more- This weapon which GOD HAS GIVEN US for fighting the battle of yessed, we have murderously wielded on the of the oppressor.' And he concludes his letter. is he begins it we have already seen,) by saying it will be an evil thing for us to throw this shield weapon away, ' from our study of case and quiet, mour desire to promote a favorite theory, [meaning presistance, OR FROM ANY OTHER CAUSE, instead pasfully, courageously, perseveringly, and theresecessfully, putting them to a right use.' To the climax of his inconsistency, he eulogizes the al Constitution as 'a noble and beautiful Temple Liberty, having great strength and glory! More the clause, establishing a slaveholding oligarchy Congress, by allowing three-fifths of the slave pop ion to be represented through their tyrannic siers, (as horrible an arrangement as was ever made the servants of Satan, in any age or clime,) is in Smith's opinion ' a bounty on liberty'! That othause, permitting the accursed foreign slave trade be prosecuted for twenty years, in behalf of the na and under its stars and stripes, and protected by wal nower, (another diabolical league,) he tells is to be regarded as anti-slavery, because it is a and an anti-slavery agreement' ! The sophistry by ich he attempts to maintain this monstrous pos shall notice in the progress of this review visions concerning insurrections and domesti nee. Mr. S. says, 'are neither pro-slavery no lavery'-neither one thing nor another ! True slaves, animated by the spirit and instructed by male of our revolutionary fathers, should at of to gain their liberty by a resort to arms, and on their banners the mottoes, 'All governments their just powers from the consent of the gov - Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God'ought to be either subdued or exterminated by my and navy! But then, this would be 'neither slavery nor an anti-slavery' procedure on the of the government! A revolution like that of Mr. Smith stigmatizes as Inwless and violent." beconcedes the right and duty of the powers that quell it viet armis, cost what it may! Pretty good dectrine, but scarcely worthy of a democratic ab nist. The slaves, it seems, are to make no vio stresistance to their masters-are to be physically mere to all insults and injuries-are to allow the des-are to submit to thumb-screws, gage and hist-are to see their wives polluted, or sold on the tion block, and their children put up in lots to suit sers-are to experience all the deprivations and this that irresponsible power may choose to inand yet not lift a finger in self-defence, for that nid be 'lawless and violent'! Well, that I call m non-resistance,' whatever others may think of If the slaves have no right to resist, then, as they

ogs, in order to maintain its constitutional su-Mr. Smith announces, at the commencement of his er, that he is not certain that the doctrines of nonance are not true; and then he proceeds to justigovernment of military force, and to extol a Conon which provides for an army and navy, and wers Congress to declare war, and grant letters suque and reprisal-to say nothing of its hideous avery features! Nay, more-without the slighthesitation, and in the language of authority, he meffirms, in the most positive manner, that it is ower which God has given us,' a shield which al has given us,' 'a weapon which God has given and woo be to us if we shrink from wielding it. our desire to promote a favorite theory, or from other cause'! Thus he decides that the doctrines on-resistance are not true, almost in the same ath that he save he is not clear but they are! Such be confusion of mind, such the sacrifice of moral tiple, arising from political devoteeism. So imposis is it to unite Christ with Belial, and mingle true mbip with idolatry.

nul in their rights to all others of the human

some else have such a right; and the doctrine of

sistance is thus established as binding on all

are injured in their persons or property! Accord-

To the extraordinary affirmation, that the Federal ditation (like the law engraved on tables of stone) on down from God out of heaven, and that it is a ine to tricet it, I scarcely know what to say. It passes every thing in folly and impiety that I have from any political source. According to the prehit, it is said that ' We, THE PEOPLE, do orda and establish this Constitution'-and not even the time or existence of God is recognized in it! It is in that God had just about as much to do with its tion, as he had in making Asron's golden calf, or tolden image set up by Darius. If Christ be his representative, then he calls upon us all to reputhe use of carnal weapons, to overcome evil with d to learn war no more, and to attach ourselves to biagdom which can never be moved. The political let-box is of Satanic origin, and inherently wicked ad marderous. We must couse to sanction it, or give our profession of Christianity. A moral power has be brought to bear upon it for its demolition, and ting for men to have discretionary power over the wand liberties of their fellow-men must be put in tume category with rom-drinking, profunity, lewdtu, and every evil work; for it is the source of a shiful amount of corruption, misrule, and tyranny. Christ fulfil his mission, for the government i on his shoulders; and he (in the persons of his ren, of course,) shall put down all rule, and all therity and power.

Prolest against Mr. Smith confounding the Amer Anti-Slavery Society with the Non-Resistance tiety, or the latter with the former. Neither o is responsible for the doings of the other, and bei has its own appropriate work to perform. Each be measured by its own standard, and censured when it departs from the line of duty it has tited out for itself. Secession from a pro-slavery laper is an anti-slavery duty, but it is very far fro tring the whole ground of non-resistance.

T'Adia Ballou has commenced an able review a Smith's Letter, in the Practical Christian

Presidential Dignity.

Perhaps the most ludicrous thing that has happened, during the present contury, is the formal withdrawal of Jons Tyren from the race for the Presidency, in a wordy and egotistical letter to the people of the United States-unless his nomination by a small rabble of office holders and hungry expectants, at Bultimore, representing none but themselves, and his eager acceptance of the nomination, should take the precedence on the score of vanity and fully. He has converted the Presidential chair, which he now occupies, into a pillory, in which he sits an object of universal contempt and infamy. In his letter of resignation, he calls upon his brother republicans of 1840, (what a compliment to the Whigs of that period is such an endearing appellation from such a man!) to say whether they are in favor of revoking the Veto power, and making the will of Congress supreme-and adds:

'If, indeed, you are advocates of a change so vital as that proposed, then may not only the Garrisons and Tappans of our own country rejoice, but a shout should ascend from the Abolition Convention of the whole world, at the fact that our Federal system had given way before a consolidated government, whose will, uttered forth by sectional majorities, was abso-lute, admitting of no check or resistance from any quarter whatever.'

This fling at the Garrisons and Tappans,' and at the London Convention, is certainly very dignified, coming, as it does, from the President of the United States'! But the occasion for making it, in connection with the Veto question, we have not the wit or discernment to perceive. We thought we were for putting a pretty effectual check on governmental as well as slaveholding power.

A Politician's Recipe to make the Union Im-

At a very large Whig gathering held in Lynn last week, the Hon. Rufus Choate, in the course of his speech, said- Fellow-citizens, you can preserve the Union, and make the Union immortal as the memory of Washington. You can do it by one exertion,-make one single sucrifice,-throw James K. Pulk overboard.' Truly, there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and this is it. Reject one man thief, and elevate another to the chair of the chiefmagistracy-and that is the way to make the Union immortal'! Vote for James K. Polk, and the Union perishes; vote for Henry Clay, and unto it will be given eternal life. This is the folly, the presumpion, the blasphemy of politics. This Union is no worth preserving, and cannot be perpetuated by any political device. It must fall, and great will be the fall thereof. 'Wherefore, snith the Lord, Forasmuch as this people draw near me with their mouth, and with their lips do honor me, but have removed their heart far from me, and their fear toward me is taught by the precept of men : therefore behold, I will proceed to do a marvellous work among this people, even a marvellous work and a wonder: for the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid.'- Your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand: when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodder

No Union with Slaveholders!

This rallying cry has swept across the Atlan ic, and is heard with delight by the friends of liberty in England, Scotland and Ireland-not by Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Irishmen, in the spirit of a selfish nationality, but in the name and by the claims of universal brotherhood-not to injure America, but to bless the world-not to pull down free institutions, but to subvert such as are tyrannical.

We are highly gratified to learn, that at the tenti nnual meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Socie ty, held in Glasgow on the 1st and 2d ultimo, and attended by a large and highly respectable assembly, on motion of EBENEZER ANDERSON, it was

on motion of ELESEZER ANDERSON, it was

'Resolved, That this meeting observes, with high
gratification, that the American Anti-Slavery Society
is becoming bolder than ever, and, if possible, more
decided in their movements against slavery; with
which, as one of the unfruiful works of darkness,
they at least are determined to have no fellowship,
civil, political, or religious; having, at their annual
meeting in May last, decided by a large majority to
absolve their allegiance to the United States, as being
a alaveholding government, until slavery is abolished;
and, as the most effective means to promote omanciand, as the most effective means to promote emanci-pation, to have 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDpation, to make the control of their adoption of this noble position, and trust the number of those holding such sentiments may rapidly increase in that country.

Query-Is the Glasgow Emancipation Society a

ned to fight for liberty; but it is a lawful and JAMES HAUGHTON, the distinguished philanthroaful act, though it is a neither pro-slavery nor anery, for the government to shoot them down says-1 I rejoice at every indication of success in your anti-slavery labors. Your noble declamation, 'No

Union with Slaveholders,' meets my warm approval.'
RICHARD D. WEBB, of Dublin, (whose name is familiar to all true-hearted abolitionists in this country,) adds to the superscription of a letter, received by the ed A. Britannia, ' No Union with Slaveholders! Huzza!

JOHN MURRAY, of Glasgow, (one of the best cham pions of reform on the soil of Scotland, whose countrymen are all mankind,) writes to us on the subject American abolitionists, have determined to have 'No Union with Slaveholders'—neither union nor communion with them. This is an important step; and good right, I think, you have to disclaim connexion with slaveholders, and allegiance to a slaveholding government."

A most philanthropic and intelligent lady writer to us from Dublin- You have now got a searching rallying cry-No Union with Staveholders!-but you are in the right.'

Friends of liberty and true democracy ! keep the locsin sounding!

Colored Voters. The Emancipator publishes the proceedings of a recent ' public meeting of the colored legal voters of the county of Suffolk, for the purpose of concentrating their suffrages on James G. Birney for President o the United States.' We are informed that this meet ing was a very small one; that neither the chairman nor the secretary is a legal voter; and that not more than half a dozen persons, entitled to the elective franchise, participated in the proceedings. We begal voters in this city. No meetings have as yet been held to enlighten them in relation to the true charater of the American Constitution; but in due season we trust they will, one and all, unite with the gathering host of Freedom's champions in swelling the cry, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,' and refusing to set politically under an instrument by which the military force of the North is pledged to keep the slaves in their chains, fugitives from the great southern prison-house are restored to their bloodthirsty masters, and the southern slaveholders are entitled to twenty-five extra members in Congress, on account of their slave property. What is the Ameri can Union to the three millions of our manacles countrymen at the South? An avalanché of despotism, crushing them to the dust. What is it to the filteen thousand runaway slaves in Canada? A terror and an abhorrence. So let it be to our free colored population everywhere. We ask them, in the sacree names of Liberty and Humanity, to cease giving it any political countenance—to seek its overthrow by a moral and peaceful revolution-that a free, impartial, righteons government may take its place, and every form of oppression be destroyed. For now-* No refuge is found on our unhallowed ground, For the wretched in Slavery's manacles bound; While our star-spangled banner in vain boasts to wave O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

TIENOI

Letters from Henry C. Wright. No. I. GRAEFESBERG, Austria, Murch 29, 1844. INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN-NOT MEN FOR INSTITUTIONS

The following conversation was held at the dinne table in the saloon, to-day. Over one hundred of the cure guests (patients) board in the soloon. As I took my place at the table, M- said to ma-

You do not seem to have much veneration for many of those customs and institutions of society which men generally hold most sacred. You handle me of them very roughly."

'I have no reverence at all for any social custom institution. I hold no human institution as sacred. Institutions are designed for human benefit, and are to be sustained only as they answer that end. But to what institutions and customs do you allude?" . To the Church-the priesthood-to property-

ristocracy and royalty, and the like,' said True, I feel no respect nor affection for these in stitutions; but I love and respect human beings, for whose elevation and happiness these profess to have

been established.' 'Then you think, (asked G--) that human being are more to be venerated than institutions, howeve ancient, venerable, sacred, and useful they may be?"

· I do. Institutions derive all their importance from their connection with human beings, and, aside from them, have no value-are more worthless than dust but human beings have a value aside from, and are infinitely above all institutions."

Beg your pardon, (said A--.) Do you mean that men derive no value, no dignity and glory from institutions? Are not human beings made more exalted, and fitted to fill higher and more honorable stations in the universe, by their connection with insti-

'No The institutions, to which allusion has been pade, as they are made to bear on men, instead of adding dignity and glory to them, tend to degrade them, and make them more infamous."

Do you mean to say, (asked A.) that the Church the priesthood, royalty, property, and governments tend to sink men into vice and infamy?'

'I do-as these institutions are made to bear of them. How can it be otherwise, when, the world over, without scruple, the human being, in all his physical, social, intellectual and spiritual nature and relations, is sacrificed to these institutions? How can it be otherwise, when it is the ulmost universal feel ing, that men are made for these institutions, and when the affections, sympathies, social and domestic relations, and even the existence of men, are all sacrificed to them? Bosides, man's dignity and glory result from his relations to God and eternity, and not to custom and institutions of his own devising. Man is an Em pire, a Universe in himself. He is the likeness of the Deity. His soul is the mirror of Eternity. Talk of honoring and exalting such a being by institutions! NEVER. Man may impart dignity to customs and in stitutions, but can receive none from them. As well say that the head receives glory from the hat that is on it, or the human form from the coat! I look upon all social institutions as mere appendages to human being. MAN is the being, the substance-institutions only appendages, or incidents, to the being, not a part of it, or necessary to its existence, but mere ly a means of good to it; and if any institution, or particular form of an institution, proves not to be fit ted to benefit, but to injure human being, alter it or abolish it altogether. I attach no sacredness at all to any human institution, more than to a hat or a coat The head and the body, not the hat and the coat, are

'I wonder (asked A.) what would be the result were all men to embrace such notions, and practically carry them out?"

sacred and inviolate."

What the result? Good, and only good, and that 'Had you said 'evil' instead of good, I should have

agreed with you, said A.
It would be evil, indeed, and only evil, to the ex

sting institutions of Church and State-to the priest hoed, to church organizations, to aristocracy and royalty; but let the principle be once embraced and car ried out, that institutions are made for man, and not man for institutions-let this become the settled axiom of all social combinations and customs, that man is never to be victimized to the mere incidents of his existence-and great and glorious would be the result

Beg pardon, (said A.)-what do you mean by man being sacrificed to institutions?"

Mean? That human life should never be destroy ed-that human intellect should never be darkened no pist in Dublin, has already signified his hearty approbation of our course, through our columns; and in a and sympathies should never be crushed nor torn letter to the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard he asunder—that the moral and spiritual nature of man should never be outraged - in a word, that the bodies and souls of men should never be cut down, mutilated and ruined, to maintain any institution.'

'Is there no institution, to support which it would e a Christian act to sacrifice the human being?' ask-

No. not one. Mention one. 'The Church,' said A.

What Church ?

Why, the Church of Christ.' What is the Church of Christ?'

The Church of England.'

No, not an injury would I have done to any hu-man being to save that Church. That Church is a nuisance and a curse to the world, and ought to be blot ted out, at any rate. 'I would not have any wrong or outrage done to nan to save it, said A - but I had rather see many

human beings wounded, maimed, imprisoned or killed, than to see that ancient and venerable instituti destroyed.' That is because you value the human institution ore than the human being. You think men were made for institutions, and not institutions for men. 1

presume this is the opinion of all the bishops, priests and members of that Church. You all place that in-But the Church of Christ (said A.) is not a human

But Episcopacy is. You regard the State Church of England as a divine institution. Here we differ It is, in my view, no more divine, no more a Church of Christ, than a bank, a rail-road, or a military cor pany. I do not believe that thieves, adulterers, rob ers and murderers belong to Christ's Church.'

' Nor do I,' said A. But they do belong to the Church of England, as

priests and members, and are in good standing in it. 1 would rather see that and all other church organizaions abolished, than that one human being should be eacrificed to maintain it. So I say of the Sabbath so of water baptism-so of meeting-houses-so of pub-lic worship, as going to meeting is called. They are mere appendages to man; let them all be blotted out, rather than do an injury to the bodies or souls of men o save them.'

'It is well known that you are a great radical,' said

Yes, else I could not be a Christian; and the tim will come when all will see that such radicalism i Christianity, and the only conservative principle of the world. Radical! Yes, thanks to Heaven, I am a radical, I mean to be a radical. I glory in radicalism. But do you deny my position ?" What position? (asked A.) You take so many

and so sweeping positions, that I can hardly keep up with you.' I have but one simple principle. All the rest com

from that, i. e. that INSTITUTIONS ARE MADE FOR MEN, and not men for institutions. Do you consent to this?" 'If I do, the question is, what institutions demand the sacrifice of human beings as essential to their sup-

Surely, (said M. to A.) you can't besitate to admi

"I have no wish to entrap you. I put a very easy

'I am wifting to admit that (said A.) What then

It does does not follow that the English Church ought to be destroyed."

ternative. Otherwise, it must go down.' Are there any human institutions that can exi

without this sacrifice? What are they?' asked G. Do you believe the Fectory system of England FRIEND GARRISON: can? asked M. of A.

not how quick that is destroyed."

'You find no difficulty in unswering this, and I see as little in answering the question as it bears on the at its why and wherefore, if he had no clue to guid English Church. The bodies, the consciences, and the him. Here it is:

Marriage is a law of God; Christianity is a law of God; and neither can be violated with impunity. Down with all churches-down with all priesthoodsdown with the army and navy-down with all goveroments of human device—down with property—down with aristocracy—down with royalty—down 'horseman's pistol, 'double barrelled pocket pistol, with each and every social institution that cannot exist without the destruction of man in his physical, so-cial, intellectual or spiritual nature. Let MAN be sacred and inviolable; and let all customs and institu. 'double barrels' -for such things naturally go togeth tions be reformed, changed or abolished, as the good er-and if their intention was to hunt, or their feat of man requires. Never insult, outrage and kill men was that they might be hunted, in either case such to sustain them. Devise institutions for the good of fix'ns were certainly appropriate, and need excite no men, and then kill men for the good of the institu-tions! Madness!!

' Mad as it is, (said A.) I would do it.' Because you respect the appendages to man more to save the hat '

H. C. WRIGHT. Yours truly.

> Milford Pic-Nie and Fair. MILFORD, Sept. 17th, 1844.

DEAR GARRISCH: Our glorious gathering of the 14th inst has realized to us our most sanguine expectations. You being a happy participant on the occasion, I need not enter into any of the particulars. From your own pen, the readers of the Liberator will, doubtless, have an account of what transpired. I will just say, that we feel our courage renewed to labor in the anti-slavery cause, which we consider second to no other philanthropic enterprise on earth. And may He, whose

promise is to the faithful, give us strength to prosecute our mission, till the last slave is free, or death summone us to the world of spirits!

I herewith transmit to you the sum of one nux-DRED AND SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS AND RIGHTY-PIVE CENTS, for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, great magna charta of universal liberty, by our south with the request that Fifty Dollars be appropriated to ern brethren, was done so curiously, and worder

> In behalf of the Committee, GEO. W. STACY.

any thing more than the resolutions which were exceedingly, though, as I said before, I suspected ded to, and these are given below. It was probably was upon the point of consulting the aforesaid Liberty the largest anti-slavery gathering over held in Worcester county. Francis Jackson, of Boston, acted as
aid advertisement was an 'anti-slavery document,'
chairman, and Cyrus M. Burleigh, of Ct., as secretaor not; when it occurred to me that I bad, when I sy. The result of the Pic Nic and Pair is highly lived out South, seen men advertised in a more ex auspicious; and for the generous donation made to the Liberator, in this its time of need, I wish to return examining some paper published nearer Mr. Chinn's my hearty thanks. But I will try to tell all about locality, in hopes of getting more light on the matter the celebration next week. Read the resolves:

1. Resolved, That before any security can be given to human interests, there must be a recognition of human interests, there must be a recognition of human rights; that any sect or party, which talks of similar advertisements, see the Southern newspapers. preserving the former, while it opposes not only the practical enjoyment, but even the advocacy of the latter, must be necessarily blind and corrupt; that liberty is infinitely to be preferred to property, or the preservation of any organization; and therefore that \$400 REWARD. (Vignette.)

Democratic, or Liberty party, in sanctioning and supporting the Constitution, it is actually a pre-slavery party, pledged to admit of a slave representation on the floor of Congress, to keep the slaves in their Unkennel your bloodhounds, and lay them on the chains, or slaughter them if they shall attempt to gain track while the scent is prime! Then with your their freedom by violence, and to return such fugi-

of negro emuncipation, for the Presidency of the United States, demonstrates that the Whig party is under the control of the southern slaveholding oligar-chy, and is a gross insult to the moral sense of all who

That is another and an after question. Settle transplacements are to be based, that man is never to be victimized to institutions? The period of the constitution, we regard the formation which all social arrangements are to be based, that man is never to be victimized to institutions? The period of the existing party has been to perslyze the true anti-slavery enterprise, by That is another and an after question. Settle the | 8. Resolved, That, aside from the pro-slavery chadiverting the attention of the awakening people from the 'Bulwarks of American slavery' to the less guilty A. don't like to commit himself, (said G.) He fears

State; and that, judging of its character, as it judges of
that he shall not be able to stand by his admissions in
the bour of trial.

I shall not commit myself to him to be entrapped,
least as unworthy of the support of abolitionists as

9. Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with ou question, what seems to me to be a self-evident pro-position. Are human beings to be sacrificed to the mere incidents of their existence?" Walker, who are now imprisoned at the South, for assisting fugitive slaves—an act of humanity which is highly honorable to them ; that we look upon their t does does not follow that the English Church ought ob destroyed.'

North, and a cruel outrage on justice and liberty,
Not if such a church can exist without such an alof every free soul.

Our Glorious Union.

The advertisement below is cut from that oracle No, (said A.) I do not believe it can, and I care the Whig party, the Boston Atlas of the 12th inst. The phraseology of this morceau is worth noting and would puzzle a northern lawyer at least, to ge

English Church. The bodies, the consciences, and the souls of men are annually sacrificed to maintain her.'

What do you say of human governments?' asked M.

'Let them all perish forever, if they cannot exist without the sacrifice of human beings. So of all kumen institutions.'

What do you say of marriage? what of Christianity?' naked A.

'So far as they are human institutions, let them perish, if they cannot exist without the sacrifice of maker's name, 'Walraven'; two tea spoons, same mark, &c.; two dessert spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walraven'; two teas spoons, stamped R. & A. Campbell, and the maker's name, 'Walra perish, if they cannot exist without the sacrifice of man.

'But do you regard marriage and Christianity as human institutions?' asked A.

'NO. They are of God, I believe; but were instituted by Him for the good of man, and he asks not the sacrifice of man to maintain them. Marriage and Christianity are not human institutions. It is hardly proper to call them institutions, as God appoints them. Marriage is a law of God; Christianity is a law of God; and neither can be violated with impunity.

On the back of the handle, D. P. P. and an eagle; and one dessert spoon, stamped R. & A. Campbell, 10,15; the best part of my clothing, stockings marked B. C. C. About the time they left home, there was a brig about sailing from the Rappahannock River for Boaton. Together with the above, they took an old fashioned pinch-back doubled-cased watch, with second hand, made in 1791. I will pay the above reward for their apprehension and delivery or confinement, so that I get them again, if taken North of Maryland, or \$200 if no resouth of that State.

B. C. CHINN, Farnham P. O.,

Richmond County, Va.

Now here are four men, who left Farnham P. O Richmond County, Va., and took with them sundry and a 'sword with a red belt,' and doubtless other ham P. O. Richmond County, Va.; and why should he take the trouble to publish to the world so trivia Because you have more regard for the hat a circumstance, especially away here in Boston. And than for the brains, and would knock out the brains further, why upon earth should be offer \$400 fo their apprehension, if taken North of Maryland, and \$200 if in or South of that State '? He does not say they are criminals, nor that they stole the things he mentions from him, or any one else. Then how doe he suppose any body would apprehend four men, who

are charged with no crime, and lodge them in con

finement, merely because he chooses to offer a reward for that purpose? My curiosity was quite excited, and my suspicion also were aroused. I bethought me that out South there, they don't use the King's English exactly as w do here; for there, when one man shoots and cool blood, which we call murder, they say it's 'en offair of honor, when another is killed in a street fight, they denominate it an 'unfortunate occurrence, and there's an end on't. Slave is called a servant slavery a 'domestic institution'—and so on. This put me to thinking; and I recollected that certain clauses in our glorious Constitution of these enti-sla-very United States, which were dovetailed into that sustain the Liberator. The whole amount received so southern fashion, that our Liberty party oracles and was \$213,85. were. I suspected Mr. Chinn had written his advertisement pretty much after the same fashion; but then, thinks I, how are the public to know, here in I cannot possibly find room, this week, for Boston, what the fellow means; and this puzzled me ed and adopted on the thrilling occasion allu- what he was at. But I wanted to be sure, and I In plain English, it might read as follows, without ex

whatever is for postponing the anti-slavery movement to a more convenient season, either for religious or political considerations, is at war with God, and the safe-ty and prosperity of the country.

2. Resolved, That fidelity to the anti-slavery cause requires of abolitionists, that they should secule from the present blood companied account of the present blood com requires of abolitionists, that they should second from the present blood-cemented government of the United States, so far as to refuse to sanction or support the Constitution, either by holding office, or voting for others to fill any office under it; inasmuch as it is an atrocious compromise between the North and the South, by which nearly three millions of our countrymen are held in chains and slavery—the overthrow of which is essential to their peaceful deliverance.

3. Resolved, That on every anti-slavery banner that is unfurfied to the breeze, should be inscribed in letters of light the motto, 'NO UNION WITH SLAVE-HOLDERS!'

4. Resolved, That if there be any one day above another in which it is peculiarly appropriate to advocate the cause of bleeding humanity, and seek the deliverance of those who are in bonds, it is this day which is hallowed by Chicago and the chair of the property of the southern States.

BRANDING IRON, AND A PART OF HIS RIGHT EAR HAS BEEN BITTEN OFF. Abel is about 5 feet 7, down looking, and very stout—lame of the right leg, IT HAVING BEEN BROKEN BY A RIFLE BALL,—has THE MARKS OF 5 BUCK SHOT ON THE LEFT SHOULDER. Secondus, 320 about 15 feet 7, down looking, and very stout—lame of the right leg, IT HAVING BEEN BROKEN BY A RIFLE BALL,—has THE MARKS OF 5 BUCK SHOT ON THE LEFT SHOULDER. Secondus, 320 about 15 feet 7, down looking, and very stout—lame of the right leg, IT HAVING BEEN BROKEN BY A RIFLE BALL,—has THE MARKS OF 5 BUCK SHOT ON THE LEFT SHOULDER. Secondus, 320 about 15 feet 7, down looking, and very stout—lame of the right leg, IT HAVING BEEN BROKEN BY A RIFLE BALL,—has THE MARKS OF 5 BUCK SHOT ON THE LEFT SHOULDER. Secondus, 320 about 15 feet 7, down looking, and very stout—lame of the right leg, IT HAVING BEEN BROKEN BY A RIFLE BALL,—has THE MARKS OF 5 BUCK SHOT ON THE LEFT SHOULDER. Secondus, 320 about 17 A feet 10 in height, badly grown, and tawny colored, with a sultential property of the right leg, IT HAVING BEEN BROKEN BY A RIFLE BALL,—has THE MARKS OF 5 BUCK SHOT ON THE

vocate the cause of bleeding humanity, and seek the deliverance of those who are in bonds, it is this day which is hallowed by Christendom as the Sabbath.

5. Resolved, That by whatever name any of the existing political parties may be called, whether Whigh the control of the tive slaves as may escape from the prison-house of bondage.

6. Resolved, That the nomination of Henry Clay, the author of the Missouri compromise, the owner of sixty human beings, the determined for of the cause party and their liberty-loving President that is to be. party and their liberty-loving President that is to be.

Debates on the Pederal Constitution. Last week, we published from the Madison Paper believe in the Declaration of Independence.

7. Resolved, That the nomination of James K. Polk, an incorrigible slaveholder, for the same high office, by the Democratic party, on the sole ground that he our present number, we give such portions of the Dean incorrigible slaveholder, for the same high office, by the Democratic party, on the sole ground that he is in favor of lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes of slavery by the immediate annexation of Texas, be the consequences what they may, exhibite an amount of political depravity beyond all competition, and should cover that party with the deepest infamy.

In the second culumn on the first page, after the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Backus, the line—NEW-YORK CONVENTION—is secidentally omitted.]

An Impudent Hoar. We published in the Liberator of the 6th instant, a letter addressed to Francis Jackson of this city, post-marked ' New-Orleans,' and signed ' James Jackson,' in which the writer expresses great horror at Mr. Jackson's resigning his office as a justice of the peace, and withdrawing from the government, in conse-quence of its alliance with slavery. He claims Mr. J. as his brother; says he (F. J.) is a slaveholder, who has his funds invested in slaves; thought he was one of the good and true for Polk and Dallas forever'-&c. &c. We did not take the trouble say that the letter was an impudent hoaz, and that Mr. Jackson has no brother in New-Orleans, because

we supposed every body would see, at a glance, that it was an effusion of southern ignorance and inso-lence; but we do so now, in order to satisfy some curions minds which have queried whether it was not a genuine epistle: Truly, there are some very saga-cious persons in this 'great country'! SUSPECTED SLAVE TRAUERS. An examination has been made of the cargoss of the schooners Manchester and Dovereuz, of and from Baltimore, which were seized last week by order of the Collector of Boston. on suspicion of their being fitted out for the slave

trade; but nothing has been discovered to sustain the ccusation. One of the schooners is a mere pilotboat; the other is larger, but they do not appear calculated to carry on the traffic to any considerable ex-tent. It is admitted that their destination was the Coast of Africa, but the captains declare that they only contemplated engaging in lawful commercial business. It is not a very difficult matter for slavers to fit out at any port in the United States. The steamer Britannia arrived at this port on Tuesday forenoon last, from Liverpool, having been only twelve days and six hours on the passage. We

have not any room for the news which she brought; but it is not very important. Our dear friend Wright has sent us a series of highly interesting and valuable letters, the first of which is given in a proceding col umn, and contains many valuable thoughts JAMES G. BIRNEY. The Anti-Slavery Standard of this week contains an elaborate article from the pen

of Edmund Quincy, setting forth the reasons why Mr. Birney is unworthy of the confidence or political support of genuine abolitionists. Extra copies of the arti ele are for sale at 25 Cornhill. CONNECTICUT. We expect to be present (in comany with Charles L. Remond) at the meeting of the

Windham County Anti-Slavery Society, which is to be held at Chaplin this day.

The New-England Non-Resistance Society will hold its annual meeting in Boston on the 29th Oct.

Lectures by C. L. Remond.

SALEM, Sept. 15, 1844.

My DEAR FRIEND GARRISON will have the goodness to intimate, through the Liberator of this week, my intention to be present at the meeting of the Windham County Anti-Slavery Society, in Connecticut, and to lecture in the following places on the evenings specified during the present month. The friends in each place will please make the appointments and necessary arrangements, and depend upon my attend-ance, unless prevented by accident:

Waltham, Sunday evening, 22d inst. Bedford, Monday, 23d do. Abington (Centre) Wednesday, 25th do Abington (East) Thursday, 26th do. North Bridgewater, Friday, 27th do. Kingston, Sunday, 29th do. Duxbury, Monday, 30th do. Plymouth, Tuesday, Oct. 1st do.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND.

From the N. O. Picayune, Sept. 6th.

Later from Texas. At an early hour yesterday morning, a Texan vessel, the schooner Star, arrived at this port twelve days from Galveston, laving on board Mr. E. O. Corr, with despatches from the U. S. Government, and for the British and French Ministers at Washington city. The despatches are supposed to refer to the invasion of Texas. General Woll, with some 10,000 of the advance detachment of the Mexican army, has, it is said, arrived on the banks of the Rio Grando. The despatches were forwarded by yesterday's mail. This is indeed deeply interesting intelligence, and may be supposed to have created great excitement in Texas. It is, however, but a rumor. Many intelligent gentlemen, with whom we have conversed, express the opinion that this grant is at least arguestize.

tlemen, with whom we have conversed, express the opinion that this report is at least premature.

Our latest dates from Galveston were of the 17th ult. We now have dates to the 24th. The Galveston News of that day is before us, from which we gather the following intelligence:

The Hon. Tilghman A. Howard, Minister to Texas from the United States, died at Washington on Friday the 16th ult. He remained there only ten or twelve days before he died. Truly there seems to be a fatality connected with the diplomatic agency of our country in Texas. Gen. Howard numbers the fourth American Minister who has found a grave in that republic.

public.

It pains us also to learn of the death of Commander J. T. K. Lothrop, of the Texan Navy. He died at Washington on the 14th ultime, of billious fever. Capt. L. was well known in this city, and his loss will be deeply regretted by his numerous friends. The 'Vindicator' states he was a native of Massachusetts, and a descendant in the maternal line from Kirkland, one of the early pilgrim fathers.

A letter from a highly respectable merchant in San Antonio to a gentleman in Galveston, dated July 26, says:

You have heard of the intended invasion of Texas by Mexico, and I must say I am of the positive impression it is true, as the Mexicans living in this place have received many letters from their friends the other side of the Rio Grande, confirming the news.

Com. Moore's trial was progressing at last accounts from Washington.

Com. Moore's trial was progressing at last accounts from Washington.

After the above was prepared, we learned that the despatches for our Government were forwarded by Mr. Newell, the American Consul at Galveston, to Mr. Barrett, the collector of this port, with intimations of their importance, and requesting him to have them sent with all despatch to the seat of Government. In compliance with this request, the documents left in yesterday morning's mail.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

This annual effort of the abolitionists of Weymouth, in behalf of the cause, will be made on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the lat and 2d of October, at the WEYMOUTH LANDING. The friends of the cause are entreated to units with fresh zeal, liberality and industry, that the occasion may not fail to be what it now promises in be—one of great importance to the anti-slavery enterprise, and of uncommon interest to its selvocates. A few very beautiful articles from abroad have already been received, and donations of materials for making more; so that a large attendance on the weekly sewing meeting is more than ever desirable, as the time of the Fair approaches.

MARY WESTON,
SARAH H. COWING,

Committee. WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

We are requested to call special attention to the

following Fair.

A FAIR.

The ladies connected with the Methodist Episco pal Zion Church, worshipping in West Centre-street Boston, intend holding a Fair in the month of Novem ber next, the proceeds to aid in liquidating the debt now due on said church. They take this method to ask the aid of all friendly to the cause of good mesals to assist them in this enterprise. They feel thankful for past favors, and hope that the friends of the needy will come to their assistance. The time and place will be duly notified.

Articles for the Fair may be left at No. 7 or No. 25 Cornhill, or with Rev. J. C. Bemas, the Society's General Agent, No. 13 North Grove-street.

ANNA LUGAN, Pres.

CAROLINE STALLARD, Sec.

TREASURER'S MONTHLY REPORT

Received from Plymouth County A. S. Society, collections made on 4th July, 914 00 From Josiah Walkett, Beston, 1 00 S. PHILBRICK, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society.

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M. LLOYD

VOL. 3

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A young female slave escaped, one evening, from the slave-prison, which stands midway between the Capitol at Washington, (D. C.) and the President's House, and ran for the 'Long Bridge,' which passes from the lower part of the city across the Potomac, to the extensive forests and woodlands of the celebrated

Now, rest for the wretched ! the long day is past, And night on you prison descended at last. Now lock up and bolt! Ha, jailor, look there! Who flies like a wild bird escaped from the snare A woman, a slave-up, out in pursuit,

While linger some gleams of day Let thy call ring out!-now a rabble rout Is at thy heels-speed away !

A bold race for freedom !- On, fugitive, on ! Heaven help but the right, and thy freedom is we How eager she drinks the free air of the plains; Every limb, every nerve, every fibre she strains; From Columbia's glorious capitol, Columbia's daughter flees

To the sanctuary God has given-The sheltering forest trees. Now she treads the long bridge-joy lighteth her

Beyond her the dense wood and darkening sky.-Wild hopes thrill her heart as she neareth the shore O, despair! there are men fast advancing before!

The cry, her flight to stay, And like demon forms with their outstretched

Shame, shame on their manhood ! they hear, they

arms, They wait to saize their prey !

She paties, she turns? Ah, will she flee back ? Like wolves, her pursuers how! foud on her track; She lifteth to Heaven one look of despair. Her anguish breaks forth in one burried prayer-Hark! her jailor's yell! like a bloodhound's

On the low night wind it sweeps! Now, death or the chain! to the stream she turns,
And she leaps! O God, she leaps!

The dark and the cold, yet merciful wave, Receives to its bosom the form of the slave : She rises-earth's scenes on her dim vision gleam, Yet she struggleth not with the strong rushing stream And low are the death cries her woman's heart

gives,
As she floats adown the river, Faint and more faint grows the drowning voice, And her cries have ceased forever !

Now back, jailor, back to thy dungeons, again, To swing the red lash and rivet the chain ! The form thou wouldst fetter-returned to its God; The universe holdeth no realm of night More drear than her slavery-

More merciless fiends than here stayed her flight-Joy! the hunted slave is free! That bond-woman's corse-let Potomac's proud wave

Go bear it along by our Washington's grace, And heave it high up on that hallowed strand, To tell of the freedom he won for our land. A weak woman's corse, by freemen chased down

Hurrah for our country ! hurrah ! To freedom she leaped, through drowning and death-Hurrah for our country ! hurrah !

HARK! HARK! THE SWEET ACCENTS! AIR-Hark! Hark! the soft Bugle.' BY ADELIA MORTON.

Hark! hark! the sweet accents of temperance Have spoken their summons to me, Commanding my wees and my sorrows to cease,

And leave me unfettered and free; I heard, and I said, in my spirit's new birth, For joy was my angel again-This is the pledge sent in mercy to earth, I will from the poison abstain! And abstain ! and abstain !

I will from the poison abstain !

Then Hope swiftly came, bringing Love on her wing, To dwell in my bosom once more, And over my pathway new pleasures to fling And gladness and beauty restore. I bless the bright morning, that brought her return, And sing in my loftiest strain-

The chains of the tyrant, exulting I spurn, Rejoicing in freedom again ! And again! and again! Rejoicing in freedom again !

Life, life shall again be more blooming and fair, And virtue her vigils shall keep, Her panoply now, I for ever will bear, Nor rest in the warfare nor sleep: By faith will I conquer, while Hope shall renew Each day brighter visions again, Till I reach the blest realms they bring to my view Where bliss shall eternally reign!

Bliss shall reign! bliss shall reign! Where bliss shall eternally reign !

Written at the Anti-Slavery Convention, Boston, May, 1844. BY J. R. LOWELL.

> We will speak out, we will be heard, Though all earth's systems crack; We will not bate a single word, Nor take a letter back.

We speak the truth, and what care we For hissing and for woorn, While some faint gleamings we can see Of freedom's coming morn?

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink, Let traitors turn away; Whatever we have dared to think. That dare we also say.

Whate'er we deem Oppression's prop, Time-honored though it be, We break; nor fear the heavens will drop

Because the earth is free. The only chain we dare not break Is our own plighted word To plead for our poor brother's sake, And perish or be heard.

IMMORTALITY.

The insect bursting from its tomb-like bed-The grain that in a thousand grains revives-The trees that seemed in wintry torpor dead-Yet each new year renewing their green lives, All teach, without the added aid of faith, That life still triumphs o'er apparent death

But dies the insect when the summer dies; The grain hath perished though the plant r In death at last, the oak of ages lies; Here reason halts, no further can attain, For reason argues but from what she sees, Nor traces to their goal these mysteries.

But faith the dark histus can supply-Teaching, eternal progress still shall roign; Telling (as these things aid her to eapy) In higher worlds than higher laws obtain; Pointing, with radiant finger raised on high, From life that still revives, to life that cannot di

REFORMATORY.

Scenes in Ohio. Mantens, (Ohio,) Aug. 21, 1844.

FRIEND GARRISON: I am here pleading the cause of the slave. My first lecture was in Austinburg, and the meeting was one of the largest held in that place since the time that those devoted and self-accificing friends of the slave, Monroe, White, and Gay, passed through that place, who left an impression in Ohio, that will not soon be forgotten. I have lectured three times in favor of dissolving our connection with slaveholders. I find the people here are ready to receive the real friends of the slave, no matter what may be the mode of creditating slavers from the left. I am dissolving the confession of L. Ray, (or Wray,) one of the men engaged in the first murders: friends of the slave, no matter what may be the mode of eradicating slavery from the land. I am disposing

But I must turn my attention to another subject. sofflictive scenes that I ever witnessed in a civilized community. The highway for miles was filled with wagons; and there could be seen men fighting, lying upon the ground drunk, or gambling. The schools within three miles of this strange scene were all suspanded, for the purpose of allowing the children to witness it! I have been credibly informed that this training, which takes place in every county in the State, costs the State annually from two to three hundred thousand dollars; during which, the farmers within three miles of the place are compelled to guard their fields, gardens and orchards, to prevent them from being plundered. And this system of degradative community. The prisoners were asked if they had any objections to be tried before this tribunal, to which they answered that they had not. The jury were absent a short time, and returned a verdict against Jones, who made the county to summary trial. Colonel Reevos thus describes the manner in which it was conducted:

The company on the ground about 250 persons—selected four of the oldest settlers in the county to choose a jury of twelve, which was selected from different parts, and of the most respectable men in the county. The prisoners were asked if they had any objections to be tried before this tribunal, to which they answered that they had not. The jury were absent a short time, and returned a verdict against Jones, which are divided in opinion respecting Ray, who made

From the Portsmouth Journal,

made a great public spectacle.

We should ask why is this? If the putting a man to death by law is to deter other men from crime by the torror or horror of his execution—who will probably be the most terrified or horror-stricken? they who see it done, or they who only read of it in the newspapers? We suppose the former. But if the latter, then the sheriff and his deputy, in presence of the jailor, had better put the man to death in his cell, and publish the account, duly certified, in the newspapers. Do any persons shudder at this thought? (and doubtless they do;) why do they shudder? Not at the privacy of the deed, surely, but at the dreadfulness of the deed it, which seems to need the parade of a military guard, of muffled drums.

mended the change. One legislature voted in its favor by a small majority—and by a great effort the measure was postponed. The legislature of the present year have referred the question to the people; and as their answer is, at the polls in November, so, probably, will the law of the State be here-

after.

There is a very strong probability, that the penalty of death will be abolished by a decisive majority. This opinion is grounded on the fact that a very great change, tending in that direction, has alty of death will be abolished by a decisive majority. This opinion is grounded on the fact that a very great change, tending in that direction, has been going on for several years. Some pieces on the subject appeared in this and other papers at least seventeen years ago; and Rev. Arthur Caverno published a pamphlet upon it about the same time. What effect these things might have on individuals we know not: but they led to no public action, and made little stir. The people then were not ready—but now, it is believed, they are ready. The Executive and Legislative acts before referred to, are evidence of this in part. The aid of such writers as Rev. Prof. Upham, of Bowdoin College, and other clergymen who prepare and deliver addresses and lectures on the subject, and the warm response they meet from the humane and christian feelings of the community—with the abundant and varied of laymen and civilians who plead the same cause, and are suproved by the popular voice, show the content of laymen and civilians who plead the same cause, and are suproved to bury him alive. With this intention a grave was dug—the unfortunate man being a witness of their movements. He stood helpless, count-ness to their movements. He stood helpless, count-ness to their movements. He stood helpless, count-ness their movements. He stood helpless, count-ness to their movements. He stood helpless to their movements. He stood helpless tood helpless their movements. He stood helpless tood helpless count-ness to their movements. He stood helpless, count-ness to their movements. He stood helpless tood helpless, count-n

It is remarkable that the Legislature of 1842 was

It would seem to those and answer should be bottom of the electoral ticket, as evious understanding among men of all p.

When any question is put to the voters one by one, at the voting stand, and they answer vive voce, many are confused and know not what to say, and when questions are decided by a poll or a hand vote, we get only the opinions of those who happen to be in the room at that particular time: and this for minor questions may be well enough: but on questions of grave importance like this, and the amendment of the constitution, some better mode is desirable. The one we have proposed strikes us favorably. We hope it may be adopted, unless a better shall be devised.

Capital Punishments. The following paragraph is taken from one of the morning papers, and its a pertinent illustration of the efficacy of public executions in restraining men from crime:

Capital Punishments. The following paragraph is taken from one of the morning papers, and its a pertinent illustration of the efficacy of public executions in restraining men from crime:

Capital Punishments. The following paragraph is taken from one of the morning papers, and its a pertinent illustration of the efficacy of public executions in restraining men from crime:

Capital Rencounter.—The Edgefield (S. C.) Adverticer says: It is our painful duty to record a tragical variable at a consideration in the steps of the Court House, a fight essued between Mr. Joseph W. Glover annead, and fired pistols at each other, the first time without wither being market of the court House, a fight essued between Mr. Joseph Poisor of the parties; it seems were armed, and fired pistols at each other, the first time without wither being market of the court House, a fight essued between Mr. Joseph Poisor of the court House, a fight essued between Mr. Joseph Poisor of the Court House, a fight essued between Mr. Joseph Poisor of the Court House, a fight essued between Mr. Joseph Poisor of the Court House, a fight essued between Mr. Joseph Poisor of the Court House, a figh

A Veteran Editor. The Nestor of the Editorial Fraternity, the Hon. Benjamin Russell, this day completes the 22d year of his age. He was born in Boston, on the 13th of Sept. 1762. He was the founder of the Columbian Centinel, the first number of which paper he issued on the 24th of March, 1784. He continued as its able and efficient editor till Nov. 1st, 1828, when he disposed of it to Mears. Joseph T. Adams and Thomas Hudson. We are happy to say that he is in the enjoyment of good health, and his intellect unimpaired.—Traveller.

The steam-ship Great Western 1sft New-York on Safurday, with a full freight, and about 30 passengers. A VETERAN EDITOR. The Nestor of the Edito

The Bloody and Oppressive South!

Or Cerimson record of Southern horrors is of an unually deep hus this week. Still others on hand, of diabolical atrocity, which we have not room to chroniele!

friends of the slave, no matter what may be the mode of eradicating slavery from the land. I am disposing of quite a number of copies of the 'Brotherhood of Thieves,' which, by the way, is the best anti-slavery pamphlet that can be cirulated.

I find the clergy here not as corrupt upon the subject of slavery as they are in New-York and the New-England States. I suppose it is because there are not as many clergy here, and, consequently, they are not so dependant upon the people; but they are corrupt here.

But I must turn my attention to another subject.

But I must turn my attention to another subject. But I mus: turn my attention to another subject.

The 20th, 21st, and 22d of August were the days appointed, by law, for the people of Ohlo to train, or appear on parade, and learn the art of war. This scene took place in Austinburg while I was there. There were upon the parade ground afteen hundred men in uniform, or acting as militis, and about two thousand who came for the express purpose of looking on. Among this vast multitude there were some one of the men, Read shot another; but were killed instantly; Mitchell snapped at one, and bent his gun by a blow upon the Indian's head, who ran about eighty yards, and then shot at him. When Mitchell came up he saked me which way he want I told him to wait till I loaded my gun, and I would show him; we pursued him some distance. On our return back, we came by where a little Indian hour return back.

white and Mitchell, and sentenced them to be hung, from being plundered. And this system of degradation is sanctioned by the laws of Christian (!) Ohio It seems to me that a government that must be kept together by such means must be inherently corrupt, and should be discountenanced by all upright and Christian men.

Yours in the cause of humanity,

WM. W. BROWN.

White and Mitchell, and sentenced them to be hung, but were divided in opinion respecting Ray, who made the confession. The verdict was submitted to the company, who formed themselves into a hollow quare, when a vote was taken. The vote was unantimous to hang Jones, White and Mitchell. In the case of Ray, a few were for sparing him, because he confessed, but a large majority voted to hang him, and the next day they were all executed.

Ray made the following additional disclosures, implicating several of those hung in crimes committed in the United States. We copy this part of the confession:

Capital Punishment.

Not a few humane men have long been of the opinion that Capital Punishment exerted a hardening rather than a softening influence on the hearts of spectators. And this opinion, or conviction, is gaining strength. In many of the States executions are now held in the jail-yards, before a small and select number of witnesses, instead of being made a great public spectacle.

We should ask why is this? If the putting a man to death by law is to deter other men from crime has the torror of him-meaning to the large of Arkansas by the name of the situation. The large of Arkansas by the name of the popular and the State of Arkansas by the name of the popular and the State of Arkansas by the name of the popular and the State of Arkansas by the name of the popular and the State of Arkansas by the name of the popular and the State of Arkansas by the name of the popular and the state of Arkansas by the name of the popular and the state of Arkansas by the name of the popular and the popular and the proposed the popular and the proposed that the popular and the pop kill him. Read told me that Jones and White had killed a man in the State of Arkansas by the name of
Moss. He said that some men by the name of Piercy
hired them to hill him; they gave them a race mare,
a rifle gun, and promised some money. White and
Jones waylaid the corofield until Moss came to work
Jones fired first, according to agreement, and killed
him. They got the race mare, and carried her to Missouri, and placed her in the hands of John Whitesides,
who, with Elias Rice, ran her off.

this thought? (and doubtless they do;) why do they shudder? Not at the privacy of the deed, surely, but at the dreadfulness of the deed it, which seems to need the parade of a military guard, of muffled drums, and a procession, and a crowd of carriages and horses, and men and women and children, to dissipate and scatter the thoughts of the spectator, somewhat, so that he shall not reader scheerly citing punishment.

This change has been made within a few years—and it will never be altered back again. Other changes, also, are in progress. And now, in the State of Ohio, public opinion is supposed to be ripe for the utter abolishment of the death-penalty, putting imprisonment in its place, as the punishment of the most heinous crimes.

Two of our Governors in succession have recommended the change. One legislature voted in its

Horrible Outrage .- Some Texan marauders lately crossed over the line into Louisiana, and took forcible possession of a citizen in the parish of Caddo. After they had carried him into the territory of Texas, it was proposed to bury him alive. With this intention community—with the abundant and varied talent of layers and civilians who plead the same cause, and are approved by the popular voice, show that Capital Punishment in New-Hampshire is about to be abolished in form, as it has been for some time in fact.

New-Hampshire is about to feeded them; he had, with others of his fellow-citizens, declared himself openly to be opposed to them in fact.

We understand that a man named Tobin was stab-Me understand that a man named Tobin was stab-chosen without any reference to this subject—yet a majority of that body were found in favor of the change.

If the question can be fairly and fully taken at the November election, there is little doubt of the re-sult. It would seem desirable that in this town the

ders.

Caught.—The negro who assessinated Mrs. Turner in Fayette county, Ky. has week, has been arrested He was taken in Scott county on the 23d ult. and examined and committed for trial at Lexington.

Deferred Summary.

Melancholy Accident at Niegara Falls. An interesting young lady, twenty years of age, Miss Martha R. Rugg, of Lancaster, Ms., met a frightful death at Niegara, on the 23d ult. A few moments pravious, she had been engaged in picking some wild flowers upon the brink of a cliff, and was upon the point of returning, when her funt slipped, and she was precipitated over the cliff, falling upon the points of some rocks one lundred feet below. After four hours exertion in reaching the spot, and removing her to the summit, she expired; the services of the physician, Dr. Blackwell, proving of no avail. Professor Calyo, the artist, from New-York, was engaged in drawing, but a few steps from the spot, when the young lady fell. The Buffalo Gazette states, that the deceased was the sister-in-law of Mr. George W. Howe of Datrait. Her remains were taken, on Sunday evening, to that city, for interment.

Bryant Cabb of North Alphama, proposes to give

Bryant Cobb, of North Alabama, proposes to give up slave labor, and substitute the labor of Germans. He invites them to settle about him, proposing to fur-nish farming implements and one year's provision industrious families, and let them farms on long lea-

Mr. William Norris, of Philadelphia, who has been received with such distinguished marks of favor at several of the Courts of Europe, has again sailed for that continent. He has concluded very large and important contracts for the introduction of his locomotive engine on the railroads of Austria and other countries. He will take with him some of his best workmen, and remain abroad an indefinite period.

Jeil Burned — The jail of Simpson county, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on the 20th ultimo. A negro man, confined in it as a runaway, was badly burned. The receipts on the Long Island railroad are esti-mated to be over \$800 per day-near \$300,000 per

000 to remove from the streets the mud deposite

Tremendous Hurricane and Flood in Wiskonsin Territory.—We learn from the Green Bay Democest, that on the 8th olt, a hurricane, accompanied with rain and hail, swept over Brown and Calumet counties with such fury, that in the space of twenty minutes property was destroyed to the value of \$20,000. Houses, barns, bridges, fences and trees were scattered and tossed about like chaff; and in many places, the crops of every kind were flattened and destroyed.

Railroad Accident .- During the violent storm of Monday evening, a locomotive, with a train of one hundred coal cars, was struck by lightning, a little above Reading, Pa., causing the locomotive to blow up, and instantly killing James Ward, the engineer. John McCabe, the conductor, and two firemen named Mason and Tigh.

The colored girl, 14 years of age, a native of Nassau, N. Y., who weighed fipe hundred pounds, and who was exhibited here last week, died on Tuesday evening at her lodgings on Merrimack-street. Poor thing! life on earth could have but few charms for John Ross, the celebrated Cherokee chief, was me

ried at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, to a young and ac complished lady, Miss Mary D. Stapler, of Wilming ton, Del. He is about 55 years of age; she is only 18. Mr. Ross is a gentleman of fine talents, and in said to be worth half a million of dollars. Trouble among the Disunionists.—A corresponden of the Charleston Courier, who had just returned from a dinner given to Mr. Rhett, at Robertville, writes that

a dinner given to Mr. Rhett, at Robertville, writes that, after a sentiment in honor of Mr. Calhoun, which was so faintly responded to by the friends of Mr. Rhett, as to amount to condomnation, a deep spirit of dissatisfaction was manifested. About fifty gentlemen rose and left the tables, going off for Calhoun and the Union, no Tariff and Texas: The breach between the two factions seems to be daily widening.—N. Y. Res. The Brazilian government is encouraging to a great extent the immigration of free laborers. A company of one hundred had arrived from Belgium and settled at Campos; twelve months provision and land already in a state of cultivation had been given them. One hundred bad arrived at Rio de Janeiro from Havre, and four hundred from Azores. The authorities of Rio de Janeiro had engaged with a Frenchman for two thousand emigrants, who were fo cultivate the sugar cane.

Robert Mills, at this port, from Matanzas 18th inst., reports that on the morning of his leaving Matanzas, Vargas, the intended mulatto General in-chief of the

contemplated insurrection, was shot with another of his accomplices .- Prov. Jour. Nauroo News .- The Warsaw Signal says that Dan iel Spencer had been elected Mayor of Nauvoo protem. George Miller and Whitney have been elected Tuetees of the Church property, and under their management the Temple is progressing rapidly. Samuel H. Smith, brother of the Prophet, died at Nauvoo about two weeks since. William is now the only

surviving brother.
Sidney Rigdon, who claimed the leadership of the or, has hed his claims rejected by the twelve, who have decided not to have one man for leader, but that the Church shall be governed by them collectively.

Water for Boston -The Common Council on Thurslot varying in price from 75 cents to 1 25 day passed an order providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to report with as little delay as possible, on the best mode and expense of bringing the water of Long pond into the city. The pond is situated in Natick, 20 miles from the city, and is 123 feet above high water mark. It is said to contain an adequate supply for 250,000 inhabitants.

Normal School .- The Normal School at Lexington, having outgrown its accommodations in that place, is to be removed to West Newton. It was opened on the 11th instant, under the care of Cyrus Pierce, Esq., its former principal, Mr. May having, very much to the regret of the friends of the school, felt it his duly to resign his office as teacher. Mr. P. is an experienced and successful instructor, and comes again to the responsible and arduous work, with restored the responsible and arduous work, with restored health. We rejoice in the presperity of this School, and from personal knowledge, can bear testimony to its usefulness as an auxiliary to popular education.

Boston Liberality.—The Trustees of the Hospital recently applied for \$50,000, to enlarge their institution. They obtained \$52,550 from two hundred subscribers, viz: Six of \$2000 each, nineteen of \$1,000, two of \$75, thirty-seven of \$50, and two of \$25. And it may be remarked, that out of this sum, more than \$60,000 were contributed by citizens of Boston.—

Boston Courier.

VESTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

2500 in all—of every description of goods, some very rich patterns—will be closed at the low price of 50 cts. to 3 00

Capture.—On the 27th of May, an armed boat from the Portuguese corvette Urania captured the Brazilian brig Caendor, at the mouth of the river Dande, with 850 slaves on board. The prize was taken to

Murder in Iowa .- A horrid murder was come in Washington county, Iowa, on the 4th ult. A man named M Cauley fled with the wife and child of a Mr. Coffman to Indiana. Coffman pursued and brought them back, and while returning from the house of a neighbor, M Cauley secreted himself in a corn-field, and abot both him and his child. The murderer and

Poisoning.—The Salem (Ohio) Register mentions a rumor that five persons had died at Georgetown, O., from eating poisoned watermellome, the owner of a patch having plugged and inserted a poisonous drug into a number, in consequence of numerous depredations on his grounds.

From Hazana.—We learn by the Matanzas Aurora, that on the 12th ult, Thomas Vargas and Pedro Nunes were executed by being shot in the back, for having taken part in the late insurrectionary movements. Burning of the Kentucky State Prison.-The State

by fire, on the evening of the 30th of August. The cells in which the conficts—to the number of one hundred and sixty—were confined, fortunately escaped destruction, so that it was not necessary to release them. The work-shope, which were extensive, were entirely burned, with a large stock of materials and machinery.

Emancipated Slaves.—The schooner Franklin, Capt.

Simpson, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from the Market of the Franklin has on board twenty-one negroes—eleven females and ten females—eman.

OAK HALL DITT DING one negroes—cleven females and ten females—ema-cipated by executors in accordance with the wiff of Joseph Physic, Esq., deceased, of that place.—Phi

Suicide of a Ciergoman.—The Rev. Ebenezer Patrick, a worthy and eloquent minister of the Methodist Church, attached to the Indiana Conference, recently committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, at Princeton, in that State.

KEEP COOL!



WHOLESALE ROOMS OF OAK HALL.

LIST

THIN CLOTHING REMAINING UNSOLD. MUST BE CLOSED

PREVIOUS TO SEPTEMBER 1st. TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, EVERY GARMENT WILL BE OFFERED AT MY LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES

AT RETAIL! CONSISTING OF EVERY VARIETY, CUT AND FASHION THAT IS IN VOGUE,

THIN FASHIONABLE SUMMER GARMENTS!

The following is a List remaining on hand, and the remarkable Low PRICEs they will be closed for at PRIVATE SALE, giving every one an opportunity of supplying themselves with a THIN, COOL, COMFORTABLE GARMENT, DURING THESE HOT DOG DAYS!

THIN COATS. DRESS, D'ORSAY, &c. &c.

750 real Scotch Ginzham Coats-a tasty garment, at the low price of 325 real Scotch Gingham Coats, satin figure, royal purple, blues and mourning patterns-a very genteel, pretty garment, for street or office coat, 1 75 500 American gingham Coats, various patterns, a great variety of patterns, warranted fast, or money re funded-look and wear as well as Scotch gingham, at the very low price of 75 ets. to 1 00 48 pure white linen Coats-very cheap 50 or about that number dark brown linen Coats, 1 50

200 checked and plaids, all pure linen-a very pretty article for a ' Hot Day,' at the very low price of 1 75. This garment is retailed by some for 3 50; they will be closed at 1 75 500 Webster check costs, neatly made, and adapted 1 75

to wear nine months in the year, as a store, office,

or street coat, at the low price of 75 ets. to 1 00 50 dark checks and plaids -- D'Orsay cut--very 175 large blue blaids and checks-do. do. 1 00 250 assorted lot, various cut D'Orsav-dress and busi-

ness, very cheap, 200 Railroad Fancies-cannot be found at any other place in Buston, at the low price of 1 25 to 1 50 450 very heavy-adapted to the wear of the laboring class-very comfortable garment the year round,

SACKS.

Of this article I have a complete assortment, an at prices which will insure the sale of the lot. 850 real Scotch gingham Sacks-a very cool, comfor

table garment, combining taste, case and gentility. -every person should have one of these 1 25 to 1 50 100 American ginghams-a Sack for 1 00, a pretty

garment at that, 50 pure white linen-is all I have-very cheap-1 25 to 1 75 66 dark brown do. do. do. 1 25 to 1 75

15 light do. do. do. do. 1 25 to 1 75 204 checked linen-very neat checks and plaids-1 00 to 1 55 neat affair,

500 checked and plaid, assorted-very neat patternslot varying in price from 75 cents to 1 25

480 of various patterns, at customers' own pricessay 75 to 87 1-2 cents-a good article for the money.

THIN FROCK COATS Of linen, cotton, gingham, &c. for 1 00 to 1 25

BALOUSES. 50 on hand-will be closed at

1 50 to 2 00

125 satin faced Scotch gingham Sacks and Coats

purple, blue, black and white-very pretty for church garments, and and state of 1 00 to 1 5 150 blue Scotch ginghams, 1 00 to 1 5 175 plaid and checked—assorted—neat coat for a boy, add quetters and page 1 75 to 87 1-9 cts.

350 of all patterns and varieties of cut, such as Sacks, Dress Coats, &c .- adapted for boys' wear from 75 cts. to 1 00 All the above Boys' Coats are about one half

he price usually asked. BOYS' VESTS.

250 on hand, from 50 cts. to 1 00

150 light brown linen,

THIN JACKETS, 300 white lisen, from 75 etc. to 1 25 62 1-2 cts. to 1 00 100 dark brown linen, from

62 1-2 ets. to 1 00

150 assorted linen, boys', chesp, TThose who have not furnished themselves with a THIN GARMENT for \$1 to 1 25, can get a garment decidedly preferable to that thick woodlen one these dog days. CONENT TRADERS will find a few hundred dollars invested in this stock well turned to

> 'OAK HALL' FASHIONABLE

32, 34, 36 and 38, Annest. DR. CH. FREDERICK GEIST,

OAK HALL BUILDING,

JOHN-STREET,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, NESMITH'S BUILDING. LOWELL.

REMOVAL

SIEWING SILK. THE Office of the NORTHAMPTON ASSOCI 228 WASHINGTON-STREET.

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF SUNMER-ST. where may be had, at wholesale or retail,

SEWING SILK, of every variety of size and color manufacturely the above Association, from the heat stock, and the best manner.

J. A. STETSON, Agent Orders forwarded to Northampton, Mass. for a kind of Sewing Silk, which will be promptly executed as the stock of Sewing Silk, which will be promptly executed. of every variety of size and color

NOTICE.

GEORGE BROOKS respectfully informs his fried and the public, that he has taken shop No. 1 Annustreet, where he has on hand a general ment of clothing, for seamen and landsman, of the test fashions, and at the lowest cash prices. Clothic test fashions, and at the lowest cash prices. Clothic cut, made, repaired and cleansed, in separing Please give him a call, if you wish to get the work your money.

ONE large room and bedroom, furnished or san inished, with privilege in kitchen and washroot together with aqueduct water, in house No. 14 Cpress-street. Rent low. Inquire of GEO. BROOK No. 191 Ann-street.

EMERSON'S ADDRESS AT CONCORD. JUST received, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Coleion, 25 Cornhill, RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S ADDRESS, delivered at the Anti-Slavery Coleion tion in Concard, Mass. on the first of August. Print 12 1-2 cents.

NEW BOOKS.

WATER Cure for Ludies: A popular work on the Health, Diet, and Regimen of Females and Children, and the prevention and cure of Diseases, with a full account of the Processes of the Water Cure; illustrated with several Cases: by Mrs. L. M. Shew.

Also,
Hand-Book of Hydropathy, by Joel Shew, M. D.
Social Pioneer, and Herald of Progress; being the Report of the Proceedings of the New-England Social Reform Convention holden in Boston in May, 1846.

Dr. Alcott's late works on the use of Tobacco, and Tes, and Coffee.

The Physiological and B.

Tea, and Coffee.

The Physiological and Phrenological works of Fouler, Graham and others.

A Lecture on the Human Soul, with its relations to the exterior world, through the medium of material organs, and also its relations to a future state, a pumph let of 48 pages, and an excellent work: by Lewis 8. Hough.

Hough.
Reformers Fellow-Laborers of Christ: a Semon
Wm. Henry Knapp.
For sale by
BELA MARSH,
No. 25, Cornbill.

'GET OFF THE TRACK!' SONG for Emancipation. Sung by the Hutch insons—set to music for the piace forte. Ju blished. For sale by BELA MARSH,

J. P. BISHOP.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,

No 10, COURT-STREET, BOSTOR [South side of the street, five doors from Washington Practices in LAW and EQUITY in all the Courts the Commonwealth, in this and the adjoin ing counties Also attends to every de-scription of office business.

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL. JOHN P. COBURN INFORMS his friends and customers, that he removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to

51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street Where he continues his same line of business,

CLOTHING. Cut and made in the neatest and most fush style. He has also taken considerable pains to sele
A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his a
tention to cutting only. He has selected an auso
ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: Broa
cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well
VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he will make up in the most fashionable style, and on ressonable terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OF CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used we

and get the worth of your money.

J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform to public, that he has made extensive arrangements, it prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in above line.

Look Here! Read This!! JOHN P. COBURN, DEALER IN CLOTHES,

HAS removed from No. 8 to No. 24 Brattle-street and No. 51 Cornhill, and has on hand, for sale a large assortment of new and second-hand CLOTHING, Viz: Surtouts, Frock and Dress Coats, Pantaloons a Vests of every description, chesp for cash.

CT The highest price paid for gentlemen's offers Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and repaired into neatest and mest thorough manner, at short noise Garments exchanged on the most reasonable terms. NOTICE.

J. P. COBURN Will accommodate a few respectable persons color with board and lodgings, by the day week, at his house, at the corper of Southack at Butolph streets.

May 24

DR. B. T. PRESCOTT,

Directly opposite the 'Pemberton House,' and a feet doors West of 'Concert Hall.' doors West of 'Concert Hall.'

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